



In Every Field Requiring Refrigeration, THE REMINGTON SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION has met the requirements.



We have Special Designs for  
PACKINGHOUSES, CREAMERIES, MARKET  
HOUSES, COLD STORAGE PLANTS, Etc.

## The Remington Vertical Ammonia Compressors,

Built with engine connected direct or for belt.

Small machines our Specialty. Full stock  
on hand ready for immediate shipment.

### OUR GUARANTEE.

Machinery guaranteed through and substantial sections;  
guarantee to perform quantity of ice or to properly refrigerate, to  
replace without charge any parts of machinery shown defective  
within one year.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. CATALOGUE A FREE

## REMINGTON MACHINE CO.,

Wilmington, Delaware.

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



**BUFFALO CHOPPER**  
The most efficient  
chopper and mixer in the world.  
It will chop and mix any kind  
of feed, including alfalfa, hay,  
corn, clover, and timothy.



**BUFFALO SPICE MILL**

Best for ever put on the market.  
It will grind any kind of grain, and  
you know it is pure.



**BUFFALO CHOPPER**



**Best for ever put on the market.**

(Export Special for  
25 to 500 Bushels Capacity)  
MODERATE PRICES.



**Best Silent Cutter.**

FOR THE FARMER

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.



MARGARINE PRESS

**HENRY GRASSO.**

**'S HERTOGENBOSCH**

(HOLLAND)

## MARGARINE MACHINERY.

THE COMPLETE RANGE OF  
MARGARINE MACHINERY

**A SPECIALTY.**

MADE IN ALL LEADING MARGARINE FACTORIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

SUBSCRIBE  
TO THE

## NATIONAL PROVISIONER

IT WILL KEEP  
YOU POSTED

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

# THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY,

HAMMOND, IND.  
OMAHA, NEB.  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

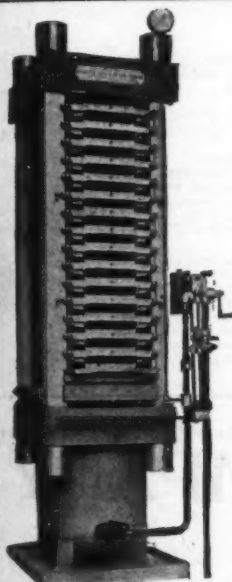
Shippers of **Dressed Beef,  
Sheep and Hogs.**

Makers of Coin Special and Calumet  
Brands of Beef Extract,  
Canned Meats, Hams,  
Bacon, Lard, Sausages  
and BUTTERINE.

New York Branch, 309 Greenwich St.  
Boston Branch, 12 Clinton St.  
Chicago Branch, 218 La Salle St.  
London Branch, 89 Charterhouse St.

WE ESPECIALLY SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE ON BUTTERINE.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.



The Buckeye Hydraulic Press.

## THE BUCKEYE IRON AND BRASS WORKS.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Manufacturers of . . . .

COTTONSEED OIL MILL

—AND—

LINSEED OIL MILL

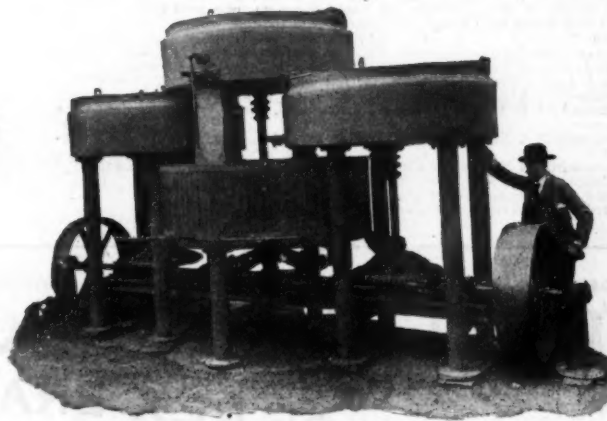
### MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps, Cake  
Formers, Meal Cookers  
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System of Pressure  
Application.

The Very Latest Improvements  
and the Very Best . . . . .



Set of 60-Ton Cookers for Cottonseed Oil Mills.

## Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the  
Celebrated

DELMONICO,  
CHERRY and  
MONOPOLE BRANDS  
of Smoked Meats.

**PORK PACKERS,  
LARD REFINERS AND  
SAUSAGE MAKERS.**

Peach Leaf Lard and  
Royal Lily Compound.  
CERVELAT and all  
FANCY SAUSAGES A  
SPECIALTY,  
For Export and  
Domestic Trade.

*Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.*

PACKINGHOUSES, UNION STOCKYARDS,  
Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

**CHICAGO.**

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

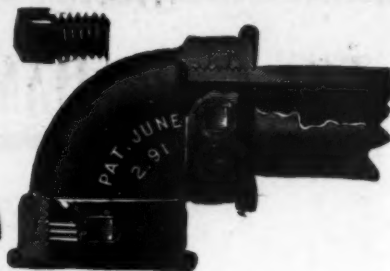


# TIGHT JOINT

MALLEABLE IRON

AMMONIA

# FITTINGS



For ICE & REFRIGERATING MACHINES

## NEVER LEAK.

TIGHT JOINT CO.

159 BANK ST., N. Y.

**The VILTER MANUFACTURING CO., 806-826 Clinton St., Milwaukee, Wis.**  
Builders of Improved Compression Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery.

For Packinghouses, Abattoirs, Markets, Cold Storage Houses, Breweries, Hotels, Ammonia Factories and Ice Plants.

### IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES

THE FOLLOWING PACKERS HAVE OUR MACHINES IN USE:

Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., two 150-ton.  
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., one 100-ton.  
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (second order), one 150-ton.  
F. C. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., one 35-ton.  
R. Gums & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., one 25-ton.  
L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., one 25-ton.  
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill., one 10-ton.  
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order), one 20-ton.  
Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill., one double 400-ton.  
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., one double 200-ton.  
Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill., one double 200-ton.  
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill., one 75-ton.  
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order), one 75-ton.  
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co., Kansas City, Kan. two 100-ton.  
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co., Kansas City, Kan. (second order), one 200-ton.  
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co., Kansas City, Kan. (third order), one 200-ton.  
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co., New York (fourth order), one 200-ton.  
J. Fleischauer & Bro., New York, N. Y., one 50-ton.  
Edward C. Krummel, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 35-ton.  
Edward Lusch, Troy, N. Y., one 25-ton.

Thos. Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa., one 35-ton.  
Charles Roesch & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., one 50-ton.  
John Peters, Williamsport, Pa., one 50-ton.  
Nick Auth, Washington, D. C., one 50-ton.  
Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass., one 75-ton.  
Arbogast & Bastian, Allentown, Pa., one 25-ton.  
Joseph Obert, Lehigh, Pa., one 50-ton.  
Roselyn Packing Co., Roselyn, Va., one 35-ton.  
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, one 150-ton.  
Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo. (second order), three 200-ton.  
International Packing Co., Sioux City, Ia., three 100-ton.  
Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Nebraska City, Neb., one 50-ton.  
Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Nebraska City, Neb. (second order), one 75-ton.  
Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb., one 75-ton.  
Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash., one 35-ton.  
John Hoffmann, Cincinnati, O., one 50-ton.  
Canadian Packing Co., London, Ont., one 35-ton.  
F. W. Fearman Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., one 40-ton.  
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., one 75-ton.  
International Packing Co., Chihuahua, Mexico, one 80-ton.  
Ramirez & Zepeda, City of Mexico, one 35-ton.

## THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

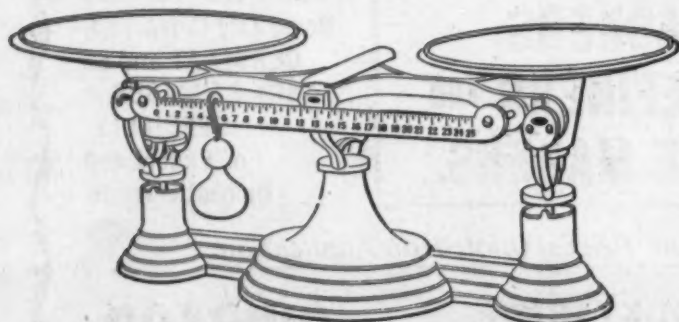
**PACKERS OF REX BRAND MEATS AND LARD**  
Manufacturers of Soap  
**SHIPPERS OF ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT AND SAUSAGES**

### PACKINGHOUSES:

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
KANSAS CITY

Chicago Office, 763 Rookery Building

CHICAGO, ILL.



**STOCKYARDS AND PROVISION SCALES.—"Agate" Bearings.**

Scales for all purposes—from the smallest market to the largest track scale made. Guarantee repairs on any make.

## BORDEN & SELLECK CO.,

48 & 50 Lake St., Chicago.

CLEVELAND. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY.

Entire Scale is galvanized, all bearings are jeweled, making a thoroughly rust-proof Scale of the most reliable and substantial kind for meat packers, butter and provision dealers. Side beam weighs up to two pounds.

Furnished with or without side beam in three sizes—26 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. capacity—with or without galvanized weights.

The Stockyards Scale is used to a great extent by Grocers for weighing butter, bacon, salt meats, etc., and in large numbers by the following Meat Packers for lard, compound, butterine, meats, etc.

ARMOUR & CO. KANSAS CITY PACKING CO.  
SWIFT AND COMPANY. ARMOUR PACKING CO.  
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. J. H. MORRILL & CO.  
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

Nothing better, safer, more reliable, or more substantial for Meat and Provision Packers can be made than this scale. Catalogue on application.



## CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

## AIR COMPRESSORS.

Stillwell-Bierce &amp; Smith-Vaile Co.

## AMMONIA.

National Ammonia Co.

## AMMONIA FITTINGS.

Tight Joint Co.  
Wolf Co., The Fred W.

## ARCHITECTS.

Perrin, Wm. R. &amp; Co.

## BELTING.

The S. Howes Co.  
Main Belting Co.

## BLOWERS.

The S. Howes Co.  
Sturtevant Co., B. F.

## BONE CRUSHERS.

Stedman Foundry and Machine Wks.

## BOOKS.

The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).  
The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).  
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).  
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).  
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.  
Sausage Recipes.  
Secrets of Canning.  
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.  
Ice Making and Refrigeration.  
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B. Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.

## BORAX.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.

## BRINE COOLERS AND AMMONIA CONDENSERS.

Carbondale Machine Co., The.  
Wolf Co., The Fred W.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)

## BUTCHERS' APPAREL.

David, Mrs. Leon.  
Weil, Joseph.

## BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Columbia Fixture Co.  
Dumrauf & Wicke.  
Fischer & Co.  
Glockler, Bernard.  
Karst & Glocke.  
Marscheider, E.  
McLean, James.  
O'Brien, Jas. H. & Co.  
Sender, J.  
Weicks' Sons, P.

## BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.

(See Casings, also Machinery).

## BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE.

(See also Pork and Beef Packers).  
Armour Co.  
Armour Packing Co.  
Cudahy Packing Co.  
Engel Co., George C.  
Hammond Co., G. H.  
Kingman & Co., Ltd.  
Kornblum & Feinberg  
Meyers & Son, M.  
Omaha Packing Co.  
Plaut, Samuel.  
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.  
Shea, John.  
Stern, Joseph & Son.  
Swift and Company.  
Thurston & Co., L. V.  
Trenton Abattoir Co.  
United Dressed Beef Co.  
Weisbart, Morris & Co.  
Weston & Levy.

## CASH REGISTERS.

Brainin.

## CASINGS.

Beckstein & Co.  
Haberkorn Bros.  
Illinois Casing Co.  
Morris, Nelson & Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Swift and Company.  
Weil's Casing Co.

## CHAIN CONVEYORS.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

## CHAMPAGNE.

Pommery Sec.

## CHARCOAL.

John R. Rowand.

## CHEMISTS.

The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory,  
B. Heller & Co.  
F. J. Machalake.

## COIL PIPE.

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS AND EXPORTERS.

(See also European Commission Merchants).  
Adams, James M.  
Biggs & Co., R. W.  
Gardiner Company, The H. A.  
Grossman, J.  
Hately Bros.  
Howard, L. A., & Co.  
Jamison, John.  
Lewis, W. W.  
McCartney, Richard.  
Mockrauer & Simons.  
Oliver, Stephen B.  
Ottmann & Co., Wm.  
Scripture, O. M.  
H. J. Seiter.  
Steever & Co., J. G.  
Von Kolnitz & Son, Geo. F.  
T. H. Wheeler & Co.

## CONDENSERS.

Stillwell-Bierce &amp; Smith-Vaile Co.

## COOLING TOWERS.

Stocker, George J.

## COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.  
Kentucky Refining Co.  
Louisville Cotton Oil Co.  
Mauzy, F. W.

## COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.  
Howes Co., The S.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.

## CROSS OIL FILTERS.

Burt Mfg. Co.

## CURING MATERIALS.

Klipstein & Co., A.  
Lignum Company, The.

## CUTS OF BEEF.

Cohen &amp; Goldstein.

## DISINFECTANTS.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.

## DRYERS.

(See also Fertilizer Machinery).  
Anderson Co., V. D.  
Bartlett & Co., C. O.  
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.

## ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

## ELEVATING CONVEYING MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

## ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Frick Co.

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Müller, C. & G.  
Relecom, Victor (Belgium).  
Tickle, W. W. (England).

## EXHAUST HEADS.

Burt Mfg. Co.  
Sturtevant Co., B. F.

## EXHAUST FANS.

The S. Howes Co.  
Sturtevant Co., B. F.

## EXPRESSMEN.

Gillen, Jack.  
Kauffmann, Ed.

## FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.  
Lesser, Fred.  
Levy, Joseph.

## FEED WATER HEATERS.

Kelley & Son, Benj. F.  
Stewart Heater Co.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.

## FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

Anderson, V. D., & Co.  
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.  
Sackett, A. J.  
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.  
Stedman Fdy. & Mach. Works.

## FILTER PRESSES.

Perrin, William R.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.

## FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

International Sprinkler Co.

## FRESH FISH.

Haley & Co., Caleb.  
Powell's Son & Co., John.  
Warner & Prankard.

## GASKETS.

Brandt, Randolph.

## GRAPHITE PAINT.

Dixon Crucible Co., The.

## HAM CASINGS.

Ham Casing Company, The.

## HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

## HIDES.

Brand, Herman.

## HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Thomas-Albright Co.

## ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

Allen Ice Machine & Refrig. Co.  
American Linde Refrigeration Co.  
Arctic Machine Mfg. Co.  
Challoner's Sons Co., Geo.  
Frick Co., The.  
Remington Machine Co.  
Vilter Manufacturing Co.  
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.  
Wolf, Fred W., Co.  
York Manufacturing Company.

## INSULATING MATERIALS.

Cabot, Samuel.  
Deronde Co., Frank S.  
Standard Paint Co.

## LABORATORY.

The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory.

## LARD COOLER, MIXER AND DRYER.

Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.  
Smith's Son, John E.

## LARD PRESSES.

Boomer &amp; Boschert Press Co.

## LARD REFINERS.

The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.

## LARD REFINERS' MACHINERY.

Theodore Smith &amp; Sons' Company.

## LINSEED OIL MACHINERY.

The Buckeye Iron &amp; Brass Works.

## MARGARINE MACHINERY.

Grasso, Henry.

## MEAT CHOPPERS.

Smith's Sons, John E.

## MEAT CUTTERS.

Smith's Sons, John E.

## MEAT SPECIALTIES.

Appel & Co., M.  
Snyder, N. H.

## MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

## MINERAL WOOL.

U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

## OIL FILTERS.

Burt Mfg. Co.

## PACKING.

Brandt, Randolph.  
Lane & Co., R. D.

## PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

William R. Perrin & Co.  
Smith's Sons, John E.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## PAINT.

Prince's Metallic Paint Co.  
Standard Paint Co.

## PARCHMENT PAPER.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

## PASTE.

Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Hoyt, A. S.

## PATENT LAWYERS.

H. B. Wilson &amp; Co.

## PICKLING WORKS.

Enoch &amp; Co., Jacob.

## PIGS' FOOT SPLITTERS.

Smith's Sons, John E.

## PIPE COVERINGS.

Kearbey, Robert A.

## PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

Armour & Co.  
Armour Packing Co.  
Anglo-American Provision Co.  
Bailey & Co., J. S.  
Boston Packing & Provision Co.  
Cudahy Packing Co.  
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.  
Halstead & Co.  
Hammond, G. H., Co.  
Heyer, A. Lester.  
International Packing Co.  
Kingman & Co., Ltd.  
Libby, McNeill & Libby.  
Lipton, The T. J., Co.  
Morris, Nelson & Co.  
North Packing & Provision Co.  
Omaha Packing Co.

Pittsburg Provision Co.  
Rohe & Brother.  
Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.  
Squire, John P., & Co.  
Swift and Company.

## POTATO FLOUR.

Moringstar, Chas. &amp; Son.

## POULTRY.

Conron Bros.

## POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.

## PRESERVATIVES.

B. Heller & Co.  
Preservaline Mfg. Co.

## PRESSES.

The Boomer & Boschert Co.  
Thomas-Albright Co.

## PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

## PROVISIONS.

Bailey and Co., J. S.  
Dreyfus & Co.  
Harnischfeger, Chas.  
Leicht & Co., Alex.  
C. H. Reed's Sons.  
Sagemann, C. H.  
Zimmerman, M.

## PUMPS.

Hersey Mfg. Co.  
Taber Pump Co.

## RAILROADS.

"Big Four Route" (C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.)  
Lackawanna Railroad.  
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

## REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

Brill, Geo. M.  
Cooper, Madison.

## REFRIGERATING PIPE.

Wolf Co., The Fred W.

## RENDERING AND DRYING PROCESSES.

W. E. Garrigues.  
American Mfg. Co., The.

## RUSSIAN SHEEP CASING.

Haberkorn Bros.

## SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE.

N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.  
SAL SODA.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## SAUSAGE BOOKS.

The National Provisioner.

## SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Bachrach, Joseph.  
Zimmerman, M.

## SCALES.

Borden &amp; Selleck Co.

## SCREENING MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

## SAUSAGE MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

B. Heller &amp; Co.

## SEPARATORS.

Howes Co., The S.

## SILICATE OF SODA.

Welch, Holme &amp; Clark Co.

## SKEWERS.

P. E. Helms.

## SPICES.

Fischer Mills.

## SPICE GRINDERS.

Smith's Sons, John E.

## SOAP.

Armour Soap Works.

## SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.

H. Wm. Dopp &amp; Son.

## HERSEY MFG. CO.

Taber Pump Co.

## SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Welch, Holme &amp; Clark Co.

## SODA ASH.

Welch, Holme &amp; Clark Co.

## STEAM AND POWER PUMPING MACHINERY.

Stillwell-Bierce &amp; Smith-Vaile Co.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

New York &amp; Porto Rico Steamship Company.

## STEAM GAGES.

Crosby Steam Gage &amp; Valve Co.

## STEAM PIPE FITTINGS AND FLANGE UNIONS.

Tight Joint Co.

## SWITCHES.

Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co., The

## VALVES.

Crosby Steam Gage &amp; Valve Co.

Jenkins Bros.

Wolf Co., The Fred W.

## WASHING POWDER.

Armour Soap Works.

## WANT AND FOR SALE ADS.

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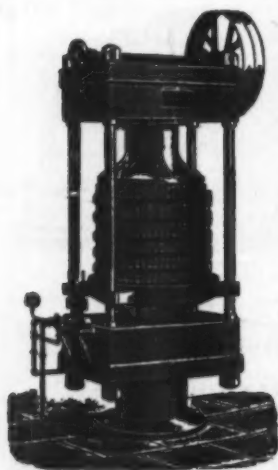
**TRENTON ABATTOIR CO.**  
**WHOLESALE BUTCHERS.**

Home Dressed Beef, Mutton,  
Lamb, Veal and Pork.

WILLIAM SCHLICHER.  
PETER SCHLICHER.

Foot of Perrine Ave.,  
TRENTON, N. J.

THE GRILL DRYER  
MADE BY  
C. O. BARTLETT & CO.  
CLEVELAND, O.



## HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

*Doors swing open to remove crackling.  
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when  
putting in scrap.  
Full pressure at any point.  
No blocking required.*

SEND FOR  
CATALOGUE.

### BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,  
308 Greenwich Street.



"PROVISIONS WELL CURED SELL"

BY USING

Established 1885 **LIGNUM** Established 1885

For smoking you obtain the sweet and delightful flavor which the trade of to-day demands for first-class Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Sausages, Tongues, etc.

Do the trade use it? Well, yes! Here are a few: Armour & Company, Swift and Company, Rohe and Brother, Armour Packing Company, F. Bechstein & Sons, International Packing Company, North Packing and Provision Company, Boston Packing and Provision Company, Passaic Beef Company, A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia, and many others.

Write us and SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.  
Carload lots a specialty.

**THE LIGNUM COMPANY,**  
177 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.

## W. E. GARRIGUES,

Chemical Engineer,

1123 Broadway, New York.

Improved Machinery for  
Rendering Offal and Garbage;  
Evaporating Tank-Water;  
Extracting Grease from Tankage;  
Bleaching Tallow and Grease.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIONS.

## Cold Water Paste Powder

Turns instantly into the finest paste by adding cold water. The strongest, most economical. A 50-lb. box sent on approval.

ARTHUR S. HOYT,  
92 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## T. M. SINCLAIR & COMPANY

Limited

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA,

Pork and Beef

Packers. . . . .

### American Branches:

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Peoria, Ill.  
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Davenport, Iowa.  
Clinton, Iowa.  
Dubuque, Iowa.  
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Chicago, Ill., 245-256 So. Water St.

### Foreign Agencies

Liverpool.  
Glasgow.  
Hamburg.  
Berlin.  
Antwerp.  
Rotterdam.  
Bordeaux.  
Copenhagen.

# FOR SALE.

Lard Filter Press. Double ended Perrin Press with 40 plates; cloths and screens 36 x 36 inches. In good condition and repair. Reason for selling: Too large for present requirements.

Address: BOSTON PACKING HOUSE, CARE OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES See Page 33



## OUR VALVES AND FITTINGS

ARE SUITABLE FOR EVERY  
ICE MACHINE

OUR ICE MACHINERY  
IS  
SUITABLE FOR EVERY  
PACKINGHOUSE



THE ONLY VALVE

THE FRED W. WOLF CO.

141 Rees Street,  
CHICAGO.



## Ice and Refrigerating Machinery

**Refrigerating Machines** are rapidly taking the place of ice for refrigerating purposes. A lower temperature can be secured. The cold is absolutely dry. It will pay you to investigate and get estimate on plant.

**OURS ARE THE ONLY SMALL MACHINES OF DUPLEX TYPE**

Equivalent to two independent machines. One always in reserve as protection against loss from stoppages and break downs.

**Small Plants from 2 to 10 tons refrigerating capacity our specialty**

Estimates cheerfully and promptly given.

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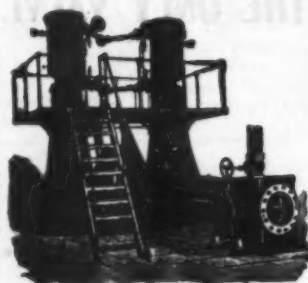
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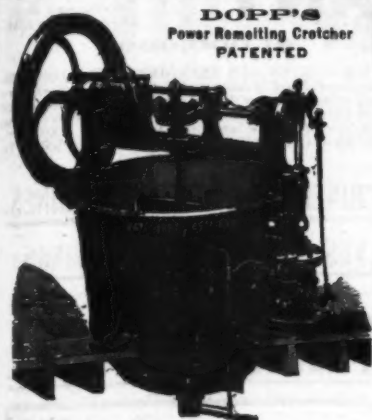
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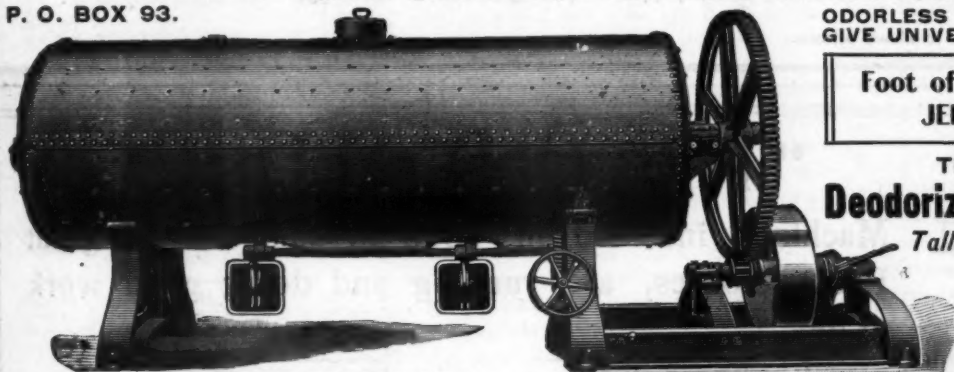
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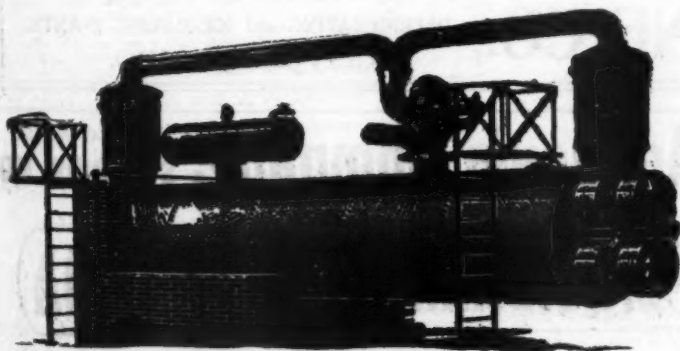
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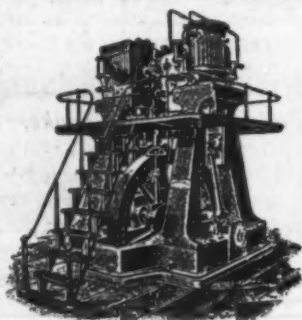
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## THE STOCKMAN AS A FACTOR IN LEGISLATION.

The fearless and honest pioneers have been  
so busy for years hewing the road for pros-  
perity in the West and in beating down the  
dangerous and terrible factors which menaced  
their lives and met their progress at every  
point, that they had no time to look East to  
see how other interests that fingered the  
votes at Congress and at Washington, were  
cutting down their right to equal protection  
with the other vested interests of the country.

When it was drawn to their attention at the  
great live stock convention at Salt Lake City  
last month that the wool factories of the East,  
the tanners of free hides and the dairy ele-  
ment had formed an unholy alliance to stick  
a tax of 10c per pound upon oleomargarine,  
take the present duty off of hides and skins  
and to lift the wool duty, the American owner  
of sheep, hogs and cattle felt that it was about  
time to "get together" as one man and pro-  
tect the skin values of their stock as well as  
the fats within them which the oleomarga-  
rine product enhanced.

The members of the National Live Stock  
Association own between \$600,000,000 and  
\$700,000,000 worth of live stock and more  
than \$2,000,000,000 worth of property in this  
country. They have a right to ask that the  
hides of the 47,000,000 cattle and the wool  
and the skins of the 60,000,000 sheep which  
the new census will show that they have shall  
have protection. They have a right to have  
a voice in legislation upon this subject as  
well as upon that which affects the value of  
the fats of their herds.

The live stock men have determined to turn  
their attention to the East for a while, and  
to shake up the bones of State legislators at  
the next election. Notice will at once be  
served upon the members of legislatures where  
stockmen have a voice, and upon Congress-  
men who look back to the live stock interests  
in the Northwest for votes. These things  
have never been done before. They will be  
done from now on, and in terrible earnest.  
President Springer, of the National Live  
Stock Association, gave the gauge of battle,  
and the fifteen hundred delegates present at  
the Salt Lake City Convention indorsed it to  
the letter, and handed up from their pockets  
the "sinews of war" for the preliminaries. Mr.  
Springer said: "We have hitherto not ap-  
peared before a State Legislature nor a Con-

gress to protest against anything. We shall  
be before each bag and baggage from now on,  
and shall take a hand in State elections. We  
shall organize for political and legislative  
purposes, and see if the live stock men, who  
hold the balance of power in the West and  
Northwest, can be heard. From now on we  
will be a factor in local and national affairs."

This new power will be on American lines  
for American industries, hence it will be a  
power for good and to stay.

## THAT FAVORABLE GROUT BILL REPORT.

The favorable report upon the Grout bill  
made by the Senate Committee on Agricul-  
ture limped in on a lame fifth wheel. The  
majority report is by 5 to 4. The minority re-  
port is strong. The strength of the majority  
report is weakened by the fact that one of the  
Senators signing it openly denounced butter  
and the unscrupulous tactics of the dairy lob-  
by, and publicly announced his intention to  
vote against the very bill the favorable re-  
port upon which he subsequently signed. The  
Senate can hardly lose sight of this fact when  
a consideration of the report is taken; nor can  
it of the further fact that the Senator's State  
is now trying to elect a successor to himself.

The committee's report says that the Grout  
bill, it thinks, will not hurt the cottonseed oil  
industry. The people who have \$100,000,000  
invested in that industry say that it will.  
They are in the best position to know. The  
report believes that the bill will not hurt the  
live stock industry. The owners of over \$600,-  
000,000 worth of live stock and of over \$2,-  
000,000,000 of invested capital in the live  
stock industry and its appurtenances have  
said positively that it will and they have a  
pocket knowledge of the fact. The Senate  
committee is morally against the bill—four  
"dead against" it and one announced against  
it. The Grout bill isn't worth its powder. It  
is iniquitous and unjust. Let it die.

## VICTORIA AND COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

"The Queen is dead; long live the King!"  
That is the thought which beats in every  
Briton's heart and which finds expression on  
his tongue.

The heart of America cuddles closer to  
Britain in her great sorrow over the death of  
Victoria, queen of mothers and of a great  
nation of our kindred blood. The late sov-

reign of the United Kingdom turned her heart from the horrors of war to the glories of peace. She felt more exultation and more exalted over commercial triumphs and the extension of Britain's trade domain than she did over the glories of war and the triumphs hewn through the realms of other empires. True, Victoria's reign had its horrors of war and its pages of history crimsoned with the blood of battles, but Her Majesty's own heart bled also for those who fell on either side. Her great heart beat for humanity. Her deepest sorrows were sorrows over war. Her death will be a lasting monument of sympathy and noble sacrifice for both Briton and Boer in South Africa.

The United States owes more to the prosperity of the British Empire than at first sight is apparent. It is true that we have developed our own great industries. It is also true that the hungry healthfulness of our great Anglo-Saxon customer and relative made this possible to an enormous extent. Had England been poor, impecunious and the money bags had been in unfriendly Europe we, as well as our island mother, would even now be poor and possibly chained to the commercial chariot of unfriendly Continental Europe. As it is England's prosperity has been a feeder to our own prosperity and no small amount of credit is due for this state of affairs to England's late queen.

Victoria's death not only sears the universal heart with a pang of deep sorrow, but it also raises problems and disorganizes the existing condition of affairs more than at present appears. But the feeling of the present moment is one of grief with Britain.

### A LESSON IN MR. ARMOUR'S WILL.

The opened will of the late P. D. Armour disclosing the fact that he had left a fortune of only \$15,000,000, even though his gifts during life had amounted to \$35,000,000, shows that the packinghouse business does not breed millionaires very rapidly nor fosters very fast those which come into existence. It is a well known fact that Mr. Armour was as widely known as a Board of Trade operator as he was as a "meat baron." It is also well known that from his dashing and daring grain operations he made far more and quicker money than he ever did from his packing interests, as vast as they were. Twenty-five years ago he was a multi-millionaire. With the aid of all of his profitable big grain deals, the extra increments to his fortune from reputed successful pork and lard "corners," the increase in the value of real estate in a growing city like Chicago, the increase of the packing business of the Armour houses to an annual output of \$200,000,000 and of his extensive businesses in the fruit, fertilizer and other lines, the great American packer—the wealthiest in his trade—had through all agencies and from all sources accumulated less than \$50,000,000 in his eventful lifetime, and at his death had kept not a fourth of it all for himself. Though our greatest killer of hogs this famous packer was nothing of a human hog himself. The

fruits of his hard and successful life labor—when the increments from grain deals and other enterprises are eliminated—show that the packinghouse business has not been the alluring fortune builder which our "yellow" journalism pictured it to be.

### UTILIZING THE WHALE CARCASS.

In this issue we publish a most interesting technical article on the utilization of the meat and the body of the whale. Hitherto the oil has been dipped from the head or taken from the blubber and the body left to the smaller fishes or to rot to waste.

It is a well known fact that the glue value of the powerful tail of this sea animal is great indeed. The oil value of the whale flesh is also generally known to fishermen. The whole skin is stuffed with oil which could be extracted to such an extent as to leave a very valuable hide of the porpoise order which should have an immediate and a large sale and larger when the commercial world has experimented with it and found its proper uses.

Our researches lead to the expectation of profitable utilization of the whale body and the substances therein. The modern whale fisher may yet be fitted with laboratory and primary rendering works, tanks for glue and fertilizer stock as well as a pickling tank for whale bides.

The field is new and the subject interesting.

### A GERMAN CONFESSION.

Germany has really discovered that the United States have become the commercial and the financial power of the world. The country which becomes the greatest factor in the commerce of nations for any length of time will inevitably become the strongest of nations in finance. The two positions are co-relatives of each other. Our German friends, instead of glorying over our position, take alarm for themselves. It is a sort of involuntary grudge. Still, below it all is a thinly masked admiration. A leading German paper, in an able and succinct review of our industrial and commercial growth, gives this country full credit for probity, honesty, shrewdness, solidity and for commendable enterprise and farsightedness. Our methods and our solidity are commended; commended so highly as to evoke in substance the following conclusion: "We must follow Yankee methods, do Yankee ways, build on Yankee lines; even copy Yankee land if we ever hope to win back our ancient prestige from the country beyond the Atlantic, which now dictates the rate of interest, the price of commodities and holds the whiphand over Europe industrially, financially and commercially."

Now that frank confession is refreshing, and it reminds us to keep at our methods and to keep up the gait which will not only maintain this triple position, but which will maintain and strengthen it.

### J. STIRLING MORTON ON BUTTER AND OLEOMARGARINE.

The Hon. J. Stirling Morton's paper, "The Conservative," after its pet dig at trusts and some funny "stunts" on both butter and oleomargarine settles down to the following "horse sense" for which there is ample inspiration out in Nebraska:

They (the margarine makers) kill the bovines, and by mechanical process, in a cleanly and wholesome manner, produce oleomargarine. It is as palatable, as digestible, as healthful as butter made from milk distilled by the Jersey or any other single-ordered cow. Therefore, the common cow, like a common communist or Populist, appeals to Congress against oleomargarine. Even the brute creation in the United States maintains a lobby at Washington to work for laws which shall tax out of existence the exchangeable products of one set of brutes so that those of another set of brutes may have a monopoly of the market. Thus butter fights oleomargarine. Thus the gentle and guileless cow is dragged into political discussions, and all the economic calves and veally publicists in Congress, with filial affection, stand up for the cow aforesaid and denounce and legislate against oleomargarine.

The ex-Secretary of Agriculture speaks like as if he knows a thing or two politically. Well, he ought to know, as he handled them some.

### PENNSYLVANIA OLEO BILL.

Senator Snyder, of Chester County, has introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature an oleomargarine bill which imposes a fine of \$500 and 60 days imprisonment. It requires wholesalers and retailers to keep open books, accessible by the Department of Agriculture at all times, showing all purchases and sales of oleo. Certificates of the Department of Agriculture are to be sufficient to prove that the defendant has or has not a license. The bill provides for the transfer of licenses from one individual to another, but restricts the license to a single place of business.

### FRANCE A REFRIGERATOR FIELD.

Consul Haynes writes from Rouen under date of Jan. 1:

"The French palate, so sensitive and highly educated, knows nothing of the delicacy of frozen dainties. There is an open field throughout the most of France. Refrigerators would find a ready sale here if the people knew of the comfort to be derived from their use. This city (Rouen), of over 150,000 people, has no ice factory, though a few people keep ice in their cellars. If the French were given an opportunity to try them, they would not be long in entering the market, and the American who introduced them would without doubt put a considerable amount of money in his own pocket."

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN URUGUAY.

Consul Swalm, of Montevideo, Dec. 3, 1900, says it is officially reported that the foot and mouth cattle disease has disappeared in all of the departments of the Republic, and that the herds are in the very finest condition. In several of the departments the losses from this disease were very heavy, but generally the percentage of deaths fell below 3 per cent. Save only thoroughbred or breeding stock, adds Mr. Swalm, the herds of Uruguay never know the comforts of a shelter, but as snow or frost or sleet is very rare the exposure seldom results seriously. He continues:

"The tick is more feared than anything else, and where both the tick and the foot and mouth disease are prevalent, the skinning knife is the only remedy applied."



# THE GREAT NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY 14-19, 1901.

The extraordinary winter weather conditions which prevailed throughout the West and Northwest during the whole winter enabled live stock to graze on the prairies except at times of cold snaps.

## A Rambling Soliloquy by Way of Reflection.

As I sat in the cozy, easy moving, comfortable car of the great "Burlington Route" and gazed out over the broad plains which stretched away on either side of the flying thing beyond the horizon, it was an odd but pleasant sight to see fat, roving herds of cattle and flocks of sheep as quietly grazing on the unwhitened acres just as if no thought of winter had ever come, and that, too, in the middle of January, when animal life has usually been driven from the fields.

Usually the traveler in midwinter through the Middle West leans himself back in his swinging Pullman on a C., B. & Q. train lazily glances askance upon the miles of ice and snowdrifts and then upon the story theme of some popular magazine for recreation to his hastened body. It was beyond him to see the browsing herd still upon the sward and the haystack much undisturbed.

## Saved Millions.

As I sat in a returning limited perched at the tri-daily rendezvous of a dining car and took mental snap shots at the moving panorama of live stock and range, I calculated that this mild winter has saved millions to the rancher in feed, live stock and repairs, and has kept his herds not only intact from loss, but strong to weather the remainder of the winter as well as better fit than in many years to enter and take on good market condition in spring.

While one cozily tucks himself back in his miniature palace and rolls along forgetful of most else he yields to reflection. A railroad train is a seductive place for meditative thought and reflection. Modern railroad travel as personified by a Burlington coach snatches the mind from the future and makes it browse upon its recent pleasures in a sort of ruminating way. It wipes the world and its cares out and sort of swings you into yourself for a comforting soliloquy. There was Charlie Martin, the self-sacrificing secretary of the National Live Stock Association, as good a fellow as ever lived. Well, I left him sick from over work. He lay at the Knutsford. I remember his pretty, noble and patient wife. Then these two fetched to my mind the great events which clustered about Mr. Martin's daily life and hewed down his strength. Then there flitted through my brain the tireless workers of the West, America's builders. I catch the gliding pens and fevered brains of such scribes as brothers W. P. Neff, of the Kansas City "Telegram;" Moore, of the Chicago "Daily Drivers' Journal;" Bolton, of Oklahoma; H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, Kan.; Willson, of Elgin, Ill., and other pencil pushers for the building of the West. I conjure the invaluable work of President John W. Springer, Charles Baker, President Thompson, W. E. Skinner, A. G. Leonard, friend Pothewell, of Denver and the Northwest, Peter Jansen, Judge Patrick, of Colorado; Jastro, of California; Luna, of Las Lunas, and scores of others.

The association of ideas carries me again

into Utah and back to Salt Lake City to remind me of the exceeding kindness of Host Holesmes, of the famous Knutsford Hotel; his good-natured chief and of the many courtesies of every one who took a hand to make the great convention of the National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake City an oasis in the lives of all who attended that event and participated in the lavish hospitalities of the people of that historical and beautiful city.

## Progressive Papers.

I now express my intense surprise at seeing such big, up-to-date and enterprising papers as I found the "Daily Tribune" and the "Herald" to be. They are enterprising to the limit and refreshing every "stick" and inch of the way. The Zionists' paper, the "Deseret News," was a wonder in its day. It is chock full of news each day, and clean stuff at that. You couldn't feel lonesome any way you tried to be. "Deseret" means honey bee. I learned that much, too. Armour & Co.'s big branch house there at Salt Lake City was a surprising thing to one who looked around at business features. It was no less than a modern packinghouse carrying everything. Where'er I go or where I be I shall find my heart and mind helplessly gravitating back to Salt Lake City to rechant the praises of the whole-souled and progressive people there and their good graces to me and mine.

## American Export Trade.

Levi B. Doud, of Illinois, delivered an address before the convention on "American Live Stock and Dressed Meat Export Trade." He said in part:

"The older nations of Europe are more and more depending upon the outside world for food supplies. With their growing populations and lessening agricultural resources, together with our expanding methods of production and almost limitless agricultural resources must make them our most profitable customers in the near future, provided we continue to increase the excellence of our exports and enable them to trade with us by instituting proper measures involving reciprocity as their essential features.

"We must not assume, however, that we will be without competition in our bid for foreign patronage. I regard as temporary England's embargo on South American cattle and sheep. The latter country may yet become the most formidable competitor of the United States in the marketing abroad of animals and meats. South American stock growers have for years outbid North American buyers in the purchase of the best breeding cattle that England could produce. This shows that the former has ample means and are fully alive to the vital importance of quality in their herds and crops toward winning the patronage of foreign markets. Moreover, North American stock men, with plenty of North American money and enterprise, have been going to Mexico and South America in rapidly increasing numbers, and they will yet realize the wonderful natural resources of that country for producing live stock, and they will also seek markets for it by every means which broad intelligence and practical ingenuity can suggest.

"That which is true concerning future competition with South American cattle applies to

sheep in a still greater degree. Mutton quality is what United States sheep breeders should look to for a successful export trade. South American sheep are of a more desirable quality than ours, and if we now had to compete with them in the English markets we would have to take second place with our sheep. The tendency in Europe, as in America, is changing rapidly to a demand for younger stock, especially in sheep. An avoidance of too much fat is a prime essential in prepared animals for European markets.

"The only possible means by which the United States can keep ahead of competitors in the markets of the world is to outdo them in the excellence of the products grown and to be liberal in the direction of reciprocity. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the producers of live stock in this country that to increase foreign outlets for our surplus is an absolute necessity to continued prosperity in all branches of the industry, and that to successfully meet foreign competition and overcome foreign legislation, we must look more than all else to quality to help out—quality that is the result of better breeding and more intelligent feeding and care of growing animals so as to produce the kinds most in demand in the markets.

"To accomplish this result the practical breeders, feeders and farmers of this country will recognize more and more the value and necessity of encouraging the work of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the betterment of our breeds and methods of preparing animals for market, the study of the best live stock and agricultural journals, and of regular attendance at live stock exhibitions, with their vast and varied exhibits, conventions, sales, slaughter tests and many other splendid opportunities for practical education of the eye and mind in all that pertains to improvement and excellence in live stock production. Here lies the foundation of success, not only for themselves, but for everybody dependent upon the live stock industry from breeder to domestic dealer and exporter of finished products."

## THE ZIONIST AS AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR.

Salt Lake City is one of the most interesting of the historical cities of America. Its antecedent was a barren, fruitless, habitless, uninviting alkali plain, sitting low down at the base of a high range of treeless mountains. It seemed that the aim was to get within a mountain wall whither no pursuing enemy would care to creep.

On standing upon any of the tall, lonesome peaks of the uninviting mountains which seem to wall in the Salt Lake Valley, and looking down upon the curious plaza within one naturally wonders whatever drew humankind in there unless it was to get beyond the ken of humankind. Then, if one lets his mind ramble back through the terrible gorges, chasms and canons of the Arkansas, where trails in the picturesque grandeur of the panorama the wonderful engineering of the Rio Grande & Western Railway he will conjure a vision of the pluck and daring which took the pilgrims of the easterly country over the trackless wastes and through those terrible gulches and humps of



nature into a heartless waste, where some strange intuition caused them to halt and to plant the seeds of a strange civilization. The delegate or visitor to the great convention of the National Live Stock Association, as he glides through the startling scenery of the mountains of Colorado in the luxurious equipment of a Rio Grande & Western train, surrounded by all of the comforts of civilization and the cozy luxuries of his own metropolitan home is likely to forget that before the drill master and the engineer had blazed the gradients for the iron horse the footsore traveler, the hoofworn horse and the slow rolling wagon train labored among the rocks and the recurring terrors of these ragged and fierce mountains for months before the dip to the plain beyond was felt.

Mormons? Yes, they were Mormons, these daring and determined pioneers. I am not a Mormon and take no stock in the lusts of their regrettable polygamous practices and I am pleased to see that the younger Mormons of Utah generally wipe polygamy from their testament of faith. But I do not shut my face to the fact that the pluck, determination and endurance of these "Zionists" and the industrial miracle which they have wrought in the alkaline valley of the great Salt Lake will ever entitle them to the veneration and respect of the historian and of the humanitarian as well, for there are no paupers or needy among these "Latter Day Saints."

Be it said of the followers of Joseph Smith that for the sake of their strange belief they eschew civilization, crossed the barren and broad prairies then inhabited only by coyotes and unfriendly Indians, climbed the precipitous mountain sides, rolled amid the cold and roadless gulches, risked life and all and finally settled in a queer sort of desert where they felt neither white man nor Indian would care to seek or molest them. To fetch a railroad into that valley required the finest engineering skill which science developed.

That is not all. Brigham Young, their later prophet, carried forward the work of turning a friendless land into a home fit for human habitation. The soil was hard, dry and full of salt. The waters of the Jordan river and other streams were diverted in ditches through the soil. This is the first known irrigation ever attempted by white men. The alkali was finally overcome and crops produced. There was no lumber for fuel or building. This was cut far away in the hills and carted over the miles of country to the hamlet. There was no stone. It was quarried in the mountains and dragged within the walls, for every stone nearly had been gathered from the surface with which to build the walls which surrounded the chief habitations, squares and places of worship.

The red Indian gathered up his tomahawk and came from far away to scalp the new settlement while the wolves and devastating crickets killed the flocks and crops. A fort of rock and concrete was built and the populace rested within this stockade while the night guard kept watch over their slumbers, and protected the bins of grain and live stock which had also been placed within one or more of these curious looking strongholds built by the pioneer Zionists. One remembering all of their trials and difficulties in the early days and then stands upon the hill where the prophet Brigham Young is buried, must, as he gazes down upon the finely built city about him, utter unmeasured and unstinted praise to the sturdy men and women who did so much and endured so much that this amazing result might come forth.

There is a temple which cost \$3,500,000 and took fifty years to build. There is a tabernacle which seats 18,000 people and has in it an organ which cost \$75,000 and took 12 years to build. Every stick of the wood for that

great organ was cut in the hills miles away and dragged into Salt Lake City before any railroad was there to haul it. There is an imposing tabernacle hall which must have cost \$1,000,000 and took years to build. There are great stone and brick banks, mercantile and other business structures; there is a \$1,000,000 county and city building and the state capitol; there are big school and college buildings, immense structures for public and beneficent institutions; there are water works, electric car lines everywhere, telegraph and telephone ramifications; there are magnificent hotels, great daily newspapers in massive and sumptuous offices and everything which goes to make the best equipped and most up-to-date American cities in this country. The Mormons have evolved all of this and more from a seemingly valueless salt desert.

The capital city of Utah is surrounded by vast live stock, grain and dairy interests. Why, some of the biggest wool and hide warehouses in the Western country are there and doing a good business. I forget how many train-loads of hides, skins and pelts that are sent out of the place in a year. There are many.

There are stockyards there doing a good trade and the big Western packinghouses have their big branches in the city.

The waters of Salt Lake are too thick for comfortable bathing. Swimming is dangerous because the feet will fly up. It is dangerous to stay in too long as the garments become encrusted with salt. Bathing in the nude is dangerous as the body becomes crystalized in salt and causes suffocation.

It is said that a minister undertook to bathe naked. He stopped too long and was saved from the consequences of his encrusted coat by a narrow shave. When told this I remarked that the circumstance explained the saltiness of Lot's wife. She evidently let her curiosity carry her attention away so long that she became a salt statue for all time.

Making salt is an industry. The water of the lake is pumped into level banked areas. The sun does the rest. The water is simply evaporated and the salt is left on the ground. It is then raked up into great square bed heaps and then refined. The salt as raked up is 90 per cent. pure salt as it lays.

The Salt Lake City people have built a very large pleasure palace out of salt. It is a salt exhibit in itself. If you throw a scantling in the water it will be quickly coated with a thick layer of crystals of salt. The deposit is simply made by the wash of the wavelets over the timber. The souvenir man usually throws in some strips of lumber in April or thereabouts, takes them out next month, saws them into six-inch to foot lengths and sells them to the "fool tourist" for 50c to \$1 apiece.

I asked one of the committeemen how would it do to leave hams, bacon and sausages in there for an airtight salt coating to give them eternal keeping qualities in any climate. He said, "I'd hate to be one of the hams two weeks afterwards."

What surprised the ladies at Salt Lake City was the entire absence of baby carriages. Hardly one was seen. No flocks of infants were seen. One Idaho man said: "Durn'd if I can pick 'em out one way or 'nother."

When I told him that more than half of the committeemen and those in charge of him were Mormons he nearly fell to pieces. But, pulling himself together he said: "Well, they're about 's fine 'r lot 'r fellers I ever met, an' I don't know 'f I'm agin 'm 'cept ther wives."

If you were not told that you were in the midst of a peculiar sect of people you would never know it. Everyone mingles and trades.

The "Z. O. M. I." stores and institutions do a big business. The letters mean "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution." They are taking an American short way of saying "Co-op" instead of the above. If a Latter

Day Saint can't get all he needs in the "Co-op" he bashfully drops into a "gentile" place and buys for his own household and makes also a suspicious arrangement for his payment of the bills of Mrs. "Jones," Mrs. "Taylor," Mrs. "Jason," some other Mrs. and, maybe, a few misses if he is wealthy enough to be interested to that extent in the feminine "gander." I fancy, however, that the holy records within the precincts of the 16-ft. walls of the sacred temple will show who the ladies really are. I don't know as only deep, plural dyed Saints can enter the temple; not even half of the Zionists may enter the proscribed portals. You hear the least of Mormonism right in Salt Lake City itself. Why, even the "gentile" pulpits are silent upon the question. One minister told me that his flock had so many Mormon customers at their stores that he was afraid to open his mouth on the subject.

"Why," says he, "you don't know what a pressure I feel lifted when I get outside of Utah where I can speak out."

The Zionist and the "gentile" live together in peace; visit and trade together, but the Latter Day Saint has to keep his missionary abroad to gather in the daughters of the peasant and the lowly for plural wives. To date, so far as I know, the Indian and the African races have refused to join the band on a plural basis.

But enough of this moral question. The younger generation is gradually settling it in favor of healthful monogamy, retaining the redeeming features of this sect of pioneers who in every other respect deserve so much at the hands of Uncle Sam and of our future historians.

Utah is developing and when all of the problems involved in her soils and the bowels of the earth within her borders are well searched and their rich mineral deposits turned into the channels of trade the state of Utah will be one of the richest, brightest and most fruitful members of this great American union. The sturdy and sterling men who are building over there beyond the hills are doing worthy and marvelous things, which must, some day, reach a dazzling climax in industrial history.

#### KANSAS CITY'S FALL SHOW.

Kansas City is to have the greatest cattle show of its history this fall when the Hereford, the Shorthorn, the Aberdeen and the Angus breeders join in one grand exhibit. The dates for the show have not yet been decided upon, but it will be held some time during October.

The Stockyards company has promised to provide ample accommodations for the several breeds. This will necessitate the building of a number of new sheds, as the Herefords and Shorthorns alone taxed the capacity of those now at the yards last fall.

The exhibition will be known as the Great American Royal and is designed to be to American breeders what the English Royal is to English breeders.

#### SENSIBLE ELLSWORTH.

A resolution from the New York Assembly asking Congress to enact legislation against oleomargarine, taxing it at the rate of ten cents per pound, was received in the Senate this week. Mr. Ellsworth objected to any attempt on the part of the Senate to instruct national legislators, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### LIQUID AIR COMPANY INCORPORATED.

The Tripler Liquid Air Company, New York city, capital \$2,000,000, has been incorporated to manufacture and furnish liquid air and utensils for handling it. The incorporators are Herman Bruen, David J. Dickson and T. R. McLaren, all of Jersey City, N. J.

## SPRINGER REVIEWS CONVENTION.

President John W. Springer, preparatory to his departure for his home in Denver, gave a signed statement in which he reviewed the work of the National Live Stock Association. It will prove interesting reading to not a few people. Here it is:

The fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which terminated yesterday afternoon, has been a success in every sense of the word. Without doubt the attendance has been larger than it has been on any of the previous gatherings of the association that have been hitherto held. Many important resolutions have come before the delegates, and action has been taken which will redound to the benefit of one of the most important industries of the United States. The convention just held has had the effect of knitting the stockmen closer together and brought prominently before them the necessity of maintaining an energetic national organization in order that their interests may be properly looked after.

When it comes to the social side of the convention, Salt Lake has treated the stranger within her gates royally. We have indeed felt that the city has been ours from the time we arrived here at the commencement of the week. I cannot say more than that. The sentiments expressed in the resolution of thanks to the citizens of Salt Lake City, which was passed on Thursday by the members of the National Live Stock Association, fully covers the ground. If it were possible for us to voice our sentiments in any stronger language than that expressed on that occasion, it would be done. We feel that nothing has been too good for us; accordingly we take away with us reminiscences that time cannot efface.

But putting aside those pleasing features and coming down to the real business that brought us together from the four corners of this great country, I can say that we feel that the time and money we have spent in order to come together in convention assembled has not been in vain. The resolutions which were passed in the matter of the Grout bill will have the effect of letting the country know that the stockmen do not intend to let their interests be trampled under foot by anybody. The infamous measure which passed the House by a large majority, which proposes to tax oleomargarine 10 cents a pound

in the sole interest of the dairymen of the United States, will not be allowed to become law without a stern fight on the part of the stockmen. The direct object of this bill is essentially to put the poor man's butter in the hands of the butter trust. If it is possible to defeat this measure, and I think it is, such steps have been taken during this convention that we can now employ our ablest men to go to Washington and defeat this special legislation.

When they return to their homes next week the stockmen who were here to a unit, will turn themselves into a regular letter writing bureau and indite letters to their respective Representatives and Senators at Washington protesting against the impending special legislation. From this time on we will have an organization that whenever assaults are made at Washington upon the live stock industry they will be fought tooth and nail. We have waged several successful fights at Washington in the past, and to-day we are in a stronger position than we ever were before. Organization and consolidation have accomplished this end. I feel that our efforts during the convention that has now terminated have not been in vain.

The first federal enumeration of live stock which was taken during the past year under the supervision of Mr. Martin, the secretary of our association, will undoubtedly be followed by the institution of a regular live stock census bureau under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The resolution in regard to the bounty on mountain lions, wolves and coyotes will undoubtedly bear fruit, while the great question which is of such vital importance to the residents of the arid States, that of irrigation and the storage of water in reservoirs, has not been lost sight of in the press of business that has come before the convention, and we will demand appropriate legislation therefor.

To briefly sum up the situation the fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association has been an unqualified success. There have been an exchange of ideas, co-operation in the direction of millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute, work has been accomplished which will yet be heard from in the halls of the legislators, and the stockmen have come together from all over the country to purchase and exchange com-

modities and have a good time. We will return to our homes with pleasant thoughts of generous hospitality we have received from the residents of this fair State and beautiful city.

JNO. W. SPRINGER.

### PRESIDENT SPRINGER READS RIOT ACT.

Hon. John W. Springer, the earnest and sterling president of the National Live Stock Association, in a terse interview in the Denver (Colo.) "News" thus sums up the late convention of the stock growers of America just held at Salt Lake City:

"I never saw a convention that could compare with it. In the first place everything was done to make the gathering enjoyable. I never saw a convention, large or small, so royally entertained. Salt Lake did it up brown. There were nearly 1,500 delegates present, besides 4,000 to 5,000 interested visitors. There were nearly 2,500 people present at every session for five days. And such a hall! I never saw more artistic and profuse decorations. As at Fort Worth last year, the Denver delegation attracted all the attention. It had the finest band, and serenaded everyone in town.

"There wasn't any bickering or foolishness about the entire meeting. They got right down to business and read the riot act to the men down East who think they can run the commercial interests of the country without consulting the men who produce the wealth. The feature of the convention was the decision of the association to compel recognition in Federal legislation. We went right after the proposed legislation that is intended to give all the profits into the hands of the Eastern manufacturers. In particular, we decided to fight the bills for free wool and free hides. These manufacturers demand protection for their products, yet they want free raw material. The same way the boot and shoe manufacturers. They protest against free importation of their manufactured products, yet they are pushing through the bill for free importation of hides.

"Just to show you whether there was any unanimity in the convention, I outlined our plan of fighting this legislation and asked for \$10,000. It was raised by popular subscription in just thirty-five minutes. Even the trouble between the cattle and sheepmen was smoothed over nicely. There was no private business injected into the occasion. Everyone pulled for the general good, and as a result the National Live Stock Association is stronger by far than before the meeting."

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## THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

(By Weddel & Co.)

The following epitome of an interesting and extended review of the frozen meat trade for 1900 has been sent us by Messrs. Weddel & Co., of London, England. It is full of valuable matter:

The war in South Africa, which left its traces upon so many markets during the past year, was not without a certain important influence upon the frozen meat trade. Prices were unusually irregular throughout the year—a condition of affairs arising from several widely different causes, including the exportation of very large quantities of beef and mutton from Australia to Cape Colony and Natal, instead of to the United Kingdom, as in ordinary times.

There has been, perhaps, no single year since the trade started in which mutton and lamb values underwent such wide and rapid fluctuations. Starting from a very low level in January-February, quotations advanced by leaps and bounds, until at midsummer, the prices ruling at Smithfield established several fresh records. This rapid rise was nearly all lost by the end of August, but was recovered again, to a great extent, before the close of the year. On average, however, prices all round were decidedly higher than in 1899.

### Ravages of Drought.

The ravages of the drought in Australia were responsible for great irregularity in the shipments made from Queensland and New South Wales to this market. From New Zealand, the exports of beef increased largely, but the overshipment of lambs in recent years apparently caused a temporary shortage of fat sheep for freezing during last September, October and November. Exports of mutton from the River Plate were reduced, owing to floods in those districts whence supplies of sheep are mainly drawn; but, on the other hand, an important increase was effected in the output of beef, as a direct consequence of the stoppage of the live cattle export trade.

The Board of Trade returns show that the volume of the frozen meat trade in 1900 was greater than in any previous year, the weight of beef, mutton and lamb imported from all sources being 200,231 tons, as against 201,833 tons in 1899.

The closing of British ports on April 30 to Argentine live cattle and sheep, in consequence of foot-and-mouth disease in the River Plate, had important bearings upon the course of values of frozen meats. The first effect was to enhance prices, through the greater demand thrown upon Colonial meats. Afterwards, however, the larger stocks of prime cattle and sheep available to River Plate shippers enabled them to increase their shipments of frozen beef and mutton—more especially of beef—and these necessarily came into direct competition with the imports from Australia and New Zealand.

### Frozen Rabbits.

Another important factor affecting the values of frozen meats was the enormous increase in the supply of Australian and New Zealand rabbits, receipts of which amounted to no fewer than 19,359 tons in the course of the year, being 6,032 tons in excess of the 13,327 tons available in 1899.

Home-fed mutton was decidedly scarce and dear during the early summer, but relatively plentiful in the autumn.

Australia and the River Plate landed 6,433,821 carcasses of mutton in the United Kingdom during 1900. That was 435,509 carcasses less than in 1899. The total falling off was in the last quarter of the year. In weight the

shipments were 380,262,000 lbs. in 1899, and 330,284,000 lbs.

There were no shipments from either Patagonia or the Falkland Islands.

[Australia exported 400 carcasses of frozen mutton in 1880. New Zealand exported her first in 1882. Australia exported in 1890, 207,984, and New Zealand 1,533,393 carcasses of mutton. In 1900 Australia exported 906,766 carcasses, being a falling off of 690,000 carcasses since 1896, while New Zealand exported 3,157,000 carcasses last year, or 100,000 less than her next biggest year (1899). In the fifteen years from 1886 Australia has exported over 10,000,000 carcasses of frozen mutton and New Zealand over 28,500,000 carcasses. The River Plate sent the first frozen mutton from Argentina to Liverpool in 1886, and to London in 1833, exporting 103,454 carcasses to the former and 17,165 to the latter in the respective years. During the fifteen years since 1886 the Argentine Republic has sent to London about 2,800,000 carcasses of frozen mutton; to Liverpool 17,706,508 carcasses, and to other ports 1,345,530 carcasses, or a total of 22,852,038 carcasses. There was a general import mutton shortage of 573,976 carcasses in Great Britain from Australia, New Zealand and the River Plate.—Ed.]

Mutton producing countries, more especially as the seasons experienced were so dissimilar. Australia suffered from drought, and the River Plate from floods, while New Zealand enjoyed an excellent season. Consumption appears to have overtaken production, at least temporarily, otherwise last year's high prices in the British markets should have drawn larger supplies from New Zealand and River Plate, if not from Australia.

### "Spots" Unsatisfactory.

Sales were being forced on all hands, but only prime small sheep were wanted, and, altogether, the position of the spot market was as unsatisfactory as it well could be.

At that stage reports of short shipments from New Zealand reached London, and in the early part of September holders of stocks began to stand out for better rates. Relatively higher prices were demanded and paid for lines "ex store" than were obtainable for retail lots on the Smithfield market. This position, though anomalous, was maintained throughout September and October, during which months, notwithstanding steady arrivals and a continued slack demand, prices were gradually worked up to the extent of fully 1d. per lb. By the end of November arrivals from New Zealand, for the first time in the course of the year, began to reveal an actual reduction as compared with those for 1899, and buyers then realized, as they had not done before, that a very serious shortage existed. Australian and River Plate supplies being at the same time restricted, a fairly brisk demand ensued amongst buyers anxious to secure their supplies. During November the market continued to advance.

A feature of the year was the closer approximation of the values of River Plate (as well as of Australian) mutton to that of New Zealand than has ever before been witnessed since the frozen meat trade commenced. This improvement in the position of River Plate mutton has been going on steadily for many years past, as a result of the almost continuous raising of its standard of quality.

A feature of the Australian trade during the latter part of the year was the premium obtainable for heavy sheep, in contrast to the early part of the year, when small car-

cases were relatively dearer. This change was almost entirely the result of the scarcity and dearth of secondary New Zealand mutton.

Although the freezing capacity of the various works in the River Plate had been materially increased in 1899, the importations of mutton last year fell short of those of 1899 by 81,794 carcasses, the energies of shippers having been mainly directed to the development of the apparently more profitable beef trade.

Very few shipments indeed came to hand in a damaged condition, a favorable change from what took place in 1899.

The height of the lamb season is in June.

### Frozen Beef.

The following figures give the total weight of Australian, New Zealand and River Plate (frozen) beef, United States and Canadian (chilled) beef, and Continental (fresh-killed) beef imported into the United Kingdom during the two years ending Dec. 31, 1900, viz.:

	1899.	1900.
Queensland, cwts.....	513,225	365,899
New South Wales and Victoria, cwts.....	95,991	29,292
New Zealand, cwts....	134,427	329,467
River Plate, cwts.....	150,368	411,962
United States, cwts...2,756,796		2,867,238
Canada, cwts.....	90,238	45,084
Continent, etc., cwts...	61,577	79,368
Totals .....	3,802,622	4,128,310

The total weight of frozen beef received into the United Kingdom in 1900 was 56,831 tons as compared with 44,700 tons in 1899—an increase of 12,131 tons. For the first time the total weight of the River Plate imports exceeded those of Australia and also those of New Zealand.

It was pointed out two years ago, and again last year, that Queensland beef would have to face severe competition from the River Plate in the near future. Unfortunately for Colonial shippers, this forecast has proved to be correct, not only in respect of the quantities received, but also as regards the quality; for while the drought in Queensland has seriously reduced the general standard of the beef imported from that colony, the closing of the British markets to live cattle from the River Plate has tended to improve the quality, and to increase the quantity of frozen beef forwarded from that source of supply. Fortunately, Australian shippers were able to view the position with equanimity, owing to the markets they found last year for a very large portion of their output in South Africa, the Philippines, and in other markets outside the United Kingdom.

### A Market Record.

These figures mark a great advance on any previous year, the total receipts for the month of September and also those for October each aggregating more than the whole of the previous year's importation from New Zealand or from the River Plate. In view of the retrogression in mutton, this expansion in the frozen beef industry is one of the most remarkable features in the past year's trading. The import from River Plate showed an enormous increase; the import from New Zealand more than doubled; while the import from Australia fell away to the extent of about 25 per cent.

The quality of Australian shipments during 1900 cannot be described as altogether satisfactory. At certain stages the beef received from some of the Queensland works was really prime; but the bulk of the arrivals latterly consisted of drought-stricken beef of inferior quality. In competition with River Plate and New Zealand beef, this inferiority had the inevitable effect of dragging down the general level of values of Australian consignments, until these finally occupied the lowest position in the market.

(Continued on page 38.)



## WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

### Packinghouse Notes.

Mr. Henry F. Jones, of Nelson Morris & Co., mourns the loss of his beloved wife, Mary Burrows, who was buried Wednesday, Jan. 30. Our heartfelt sympathy is tendered Mr. Jones, whose personality demands and receives profound respect and regard from all in the trade acquainted with him, and their name is legion.

### Board of Trade Notes.

According to Roloson's estimate of provision stocks there are 8,750 bbls. of pork, 43,000 tierces of lard and 16,500,000 lbs. short ribs, an increase since Jan. 1 of 5,200 bbls. pork, a decrease of 1,000 tierces of lard and an increase of 4,200,000 lbs. ribs.

Board of Trade memberships are in demand at \$2,100. Demand exceeds supply considerably.

Lard exports last week were almost double last year's: 15,447,000 lbs., against 8,177,000 lbs.; bacon exports 50 per cent. larger, 30,725 boxes, against 20,700 boxes.

Charles Dickinson of the Albert Dickinson Company is back from a four months' study of the flaxseed conditions in Russia.

A telegraphic message from New York Tuesday reported the quotation controversy between the Board of Trade and the telegraph companies settled. The New York announcement is supposed to be premature. As President Warren and Attorney Robbins are both in the East, it is possible, however, that some arrangement has been effected directly with the Western Union authorities. That, however, is improbable. It is quite certain final negotiations will be left to Vice-President Clowry. Charles L. Raymond, who has had most to do with bringing the telegraph companies and the exchange together, said Tuesday so far as he knew the matter had not been closed. The New York advices were that the Western Union Company was to operate the Cleveland quotation plant, which is controlled by the Board of Trade, carrying out the contracts with the Board of Trade. That would put the big telegraph companies and the Chicago Board of Trade practically in the position occupied by the New York Stock Exchange in its relation with the telegraph companies. The Board of Trade would control the quotation service, while the Western Union would operate it. Those here who know most about the situation are not inclined to be oversanguine. It is an undoubted fact, however, that there are fewer differences now between the telegraph companies and the Board of Trade than at any time since the breach occurred last July.

Official Sampler H. R. Whiteside has been reappointed by the Board of Trade directors. The balance of the list has not been acted upon as yet.

### General Trade Notes.

As an indication of the growth of the American export trade Louis Halle, buyer for twenty-six houses in England, South Africa and Australia, reports purchases in the last year of \$22,268,000. The goods bought were machinery, farming implements, tobacco, playing cards, bar supplies, refrigerators, meats, fruits and vegetables, dried and canned. The preceding year's purchases were \$13,000,000.

The live stock convention held at Salt Lake City, during which meeting our editor, Col. John F. Hobbs, expressed himself in no unmis-

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takable terms against the Grout bill, brings to mind the old ex-champion of oleomargarine whose heart is still strong, if he is physically, more or less, incapacitated, and who, at this writing, is not as well as we would wish. We speak of our old friend and everybody's friend, a man who is respected and loved by the trade in general and particular without reservation, Geo. M. Sterne. Mr. Sterne installed his son Charles as practical head of the firm some two years ago, taking him away from the N. K. Fairbank Co., with whom he held the responsible position of general purchasing agent for a number of years. Mr. Charles Sterne left the employ of the N. K. Fairbank Co. and retains their profound respect and regard, which he enjoys up to the present writing. Changes have taken place since Geo. M. Sterne practically retired and his son Charles took the helm, and now to-day the firm stands Geo. M. Sterne & Son, Rialto Building, Chicago, and in whose interest our old friend, John P. Fitzgerald, has thrown his lot from choice. The reason Capt. Fitzgerald says is: Geo. M. Sterne's name stands for all that is honest and square, and that he is pleased beyond expression to couple his name with that of Geo. M. Sterne & Son. Mr. Fitzgerald is an old-timer of wide and varied experience, well and favorably known in every branch of the trade, a practical fallow, grease and stearine exponent whose opinion carries weight by reason of the fact there is not any branch of the industry that Mr. Fitzgerald is not acquainted with. Not only does he know the grease business in general, but is a practical candle maker. A man acquainted with the values and uses of every grade of stock, acquainted as well with the foreign as the domestic trade, its rules, regulations and so forth, and also is more than favorably known personally to everybody in the trade, which fact is undoubtedly one of the strongest possible keynotes to success. We know the captain and wish him every success and feel sure that the firm of Geo. M. Sterne & Son will never have cause to regret the connection. May the captain's shadow never grow less. That the old Mississippi captain is a French extraction goes without saying, his name proves it. While we are speaking of Geo. M. Sterne & Son will not forget John F. Christian who is in charge of the Fertilizer Department. John has the misfortune to be a Virginian. Years ago he was connected with the T. J. Lipton Co., in an executive capacity, widely known and highly respected. Mr. Christian, by virtue of his railroad connection in the past, is one of the best posted men on rates and cross lot freights in existence. Mr. Christian's particular failing is that he keeps his own counsel so much so that it is a hard matter for a reporter to find out whether (from Christian) dried blood is worth \$2 or \$10. That is the only fault we have to find with John. In conclusion we wish to say that the old gentleman—Geo. M. Sterne—expects to sign with the Englewood Ball League for the forthcoming season, and we have reason to

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believe that he will. He is not quite the "peek-a-boo Veach" he used to be, but he says he can do the short stop act and show some of the boys where they get off yet. Mr. Charles A. Sterne has just returned from a trip through the South and reports business in "that neck of the woods" as being very encouraging. It would not hurt the Southerners in the least to get acquainted with some of our Chicago boys. They will find them as a rule all wool and about a yard and a feet wide, that's about the standard gauge of a Chicago man anyway. Chicagoans have no limit. Mr. A. A. Davidson is general factotum and a gentleman in every sense the word conveys. Vive la G. M.!

### Railroad Notes.

M. L. Morris has been appointed engineer of maintenance of way of the Chicago & Alton, with headquarters at Bloomington.

C. J. Fellows has been appointed superintendent of car service of the Chicago & Alton, to succeed J. E. May, resigned.

Harry Bronson, for several years chief rate clerk in the passenger department of the Chicago Great Western, has been elected secretary of the Chicago Local Passenger Association.

E. M. Weston has resigned as traveling freight and passenger agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, to engage in real estate business in South Dakota.

George S. Pingree has resigned as traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, to accept a position with a banking firm in Boston.

George H. Mead, general advertising agent of the Chicago Great Western, has resigned that position.

W. R. Morrison has been appointed assistant to the president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to succeed the late B. G. Lennox.

E. P. Ripley, president, and J. M. Barr, vice-president, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, who have been in California for some time, met Charles M. Hays, the new president, and J. C. Stubbs, vice-president of the Southern Pacific, in San Francisco. After the conference President Hays said: "The meeting was for the purpose of talking over a number of new matters, in which both roads have a common interest. The two roads are thrown more or less together every year in one way or another and we simply discussed plans by which these relations might be continued to the advantage of both roads."

### Diseased Meat for Soldiers.

George Wood, cattle dealer, was fined \$250 and costs at Aberdeen Police Court for supplying Messrs. Milne, army contractors, with three carcasses of beef which were diseased and unfit for food. The magistrate commented strongly on the fact that the meat was intended for soldiers in South Africa, who were compelled to take it or want. A partner in the Milne firm was fined \$50 in connection with the same case.

## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

- 066,636. PROCESS OF DECOMPOSING GLYCERIDS. Jonas W. Alysworth, East Orange, N. J. Filed May 11, 1900. Serial No. 16,296.
- 066,693. APPARATUS FOR COOLING BY LIQUID AIR. J. F. Place, Glenridge, N. J. Filed Aug. 17, 1900. Serial No. 27,119.
- 066,693. APPARATUS FOR COOLING BY LIQUID AIR. J. F. Place, Glenridge, N. J. Filed Aug. 29, 1900. Serial No. 28,445.
- 066,711. METHOD OF DESICCOATING OF BLOOD, ETC. Rob. Stauff, Posen, Germany. Filed Oct. 3, 1900. Serial No. 31,932.
- 066,741. PROCESS OF MAKING SOAPS. Anatole des Cressonnieres and Ernest des Cressonnieres, Brussels, Belgium. Filed Feb. 23, 1898. Serial No. 671,365.
- 066,857. TANNING APPARATUS. G. F. Stengel, Newark, N. J. Filed March 27, 1899. Serial No. 710,635.
- 066,859. APPARATUS FOR DESICCATING EGGS. Elijah M. Bosley, St. Louis, Mo. Filed July 27, 1900. Serial No. 25,002.
- 066,942. MACHINE FOR SOLDERING CANS. Ohas. Summers, Baltimore, Md. Filed Feb. 24, 1900. Serial No. 6,354.
- 067,029. MEAT CUTTER. C. P. Mosher, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pennsylvania, same place. Filed March 15, 1899. Renewed Nov. 24, 1900. Serial No. 37,678.

## A FEW TONS OF FREIGHT.

"I notice here," said the Able Statistician laying down his newspaper, "that the New York Central Railroad last year carried fifty-two million passengers and one hundred and three million tons of freight."

"Well!" responded his wife, who had no head for figures, "that's what it is there for, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the husband in a protesting tone, "but do you know what that means?"

"I should think it meant a good deal of money for the railroad," she confessed.

"Of course it does, but it means a great deal more. Think a moment of what those figures stand for."

"But I don't want to," she insisted; "I've got troubles of my own."

Of course, of course, and so have all of us. But let me tell you something of the tremendous meaning implied in that simple statement. The average freight car will carry about thirty tons, though they do go as high as fifty or more for coal cars; but let us say thirty for this occasion, and you will see that to carry one hundred and three million tons of freight, three million four hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three cars would be required, which of an average length of thirty feet to the car, with three feet between cars, would make a train about twenty thousand miles long, which means that there isn't enough continuous ground on the whole earth for such a train to stand on. If it were yarded, the yards would have to contain twenty-two thousand acres, about six miles square, let us say."

"Don't ask me to say it!" exclaimed his wife.

"And it would be rather difficult to run such a train," he went on, "for while the time of arrival might be 6 p. m. and the locomotive got there on time, the caboose clock would show that it was 2 p. m. of the day before, and it would not get into the station for thirty-three days and eight hours, allowing a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Going the other way, the caboose, according to its clock, would beat the locomotive into town by twenty hours, and still have thirty-three days to travel."

The wife of the Able Statistician began to look worried.

"And my dear," he continued, heartlessly, "the trainmen would be having a queer time, too, for while some would be breakfasting, others would be dining, others lunching and still others wondering if it wasn't considerably past bed-time. If the train going west should be delayed, the conductor in the caboose on Sunday morning might telephone forward to the engineer to go to church if he wanted to, and the engineer would no doubt call back and ask what he meant by telling him to go to church at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. And, think, my love, of those fifty-two million passengers," he continued. "It would take five hundred and twenty thousand cars, each sixty feet long, to carry them, making a train about six thousand miles long, so that when the engineer was eating his breakfast in Honolulu, passengers would be getting off at Boston, New York, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco and —"

"Now, look here, George," interrupted his wife firmly, "if you hurl another statistic at me I'll come back at you with a flat iron, do you hear?" And the Able Statistician retired into his shell, muttering: "And that is only one of the many railroads in this great and glorious Republic of ours."—W. J. Lampton, in the Troy Daily Press.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

JANUARY 26.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	300	15,000	1,000	
Kansas City	100	8,000	500	
Omaha	100	6,000	250	
St. Louis	600	2,500	...	
JANUARY 28.				
Chicago	21,000	25,000	20,000	
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	3,000	
Omaha	2,000	6,000	5,000	
St. Louis	4,000	6,500	1,200	
JANUARY 29.				
Chicago	5,500	10,000	18,000	
Kansas City	9,000	15,000	3,000	
Omaha	3,000	10,000	3,500	
St. Louis	2,500	6,000	600	
JANUARY 30.				
Chicago	17,500	28,000	15,000	
Kansas City	7,000	14,000	2,000	
Omaha	2,500	7,000	4,000	
St. Louis	3,000	6,500	1,000	
JANUARY 31.				
Chicago	7,500	35,000	12,000	
Kansas City	4,000	14,000	2,000	
Omaha	3,000	7,000	4,000	
St. Louis	1,700	6,000	500	
FEBRUARY 1.				
Chicago	2,000	25,000	6,000	
Kansas City	3,000	14,000	2,000	
Omaha	1,800	4,000	1,000	
St. Louis	800	5,500	100	

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

The opening markets were 10@12c higher on pork, 5 points on lard and 5 points on ribs, from which there were small changes, with speculation entirely on May. The statement of stocks is awaited.

## Cottonseed Oil.

The close of the market is very dull. Any demand for export, and which is of a small order, goes to some Southern seaboard markets, where it is possible to buy prime yellow at 30c. New York has eased a trifle, or to 31@31½c for prime yellow for February. The mills continue holding firmly above, relatively, New York prices, as awaiting developments, and because of the cost of their productions on the prices of seed. They are believed to be accumulating a good deal. The future market will depend upon the issue of demands.

## Coke-Stearine.

Is stronger, more particularly at the West. In Chicago 500,000 lb. were sold to a Southwestern buyer at 7½c; at the close 7½c is bid there and 7½c asked. In New York 7½c is bid and 7½c asked.

## Tallow.

The New York market is very dull and nominally 5c for city in hogheads; no bids. Contracts went in at 5c. The West is stronger; there are reports that the late leading buyer has taken some large lots in Kansas City, as well as in Chicago. Chicago is now 5½c for prime packers, where edible is held at 5¼@6c, and some so-called edible sold at 5½c.

## Philadelphia Export Abattoir.

The Philadelphia Export Abattoir, which is being rebuilt after having been destroyed by a serious fire will be a most complete plant. It will practically consist of three buildings—a killing room, refrigerator room and engine room. The refrigerators will have a capacity for 500 carcasses.

## BIG COLD STORAGE CO.

The City Cold Storage Company, New York city, capital \$4,000,000, has been incorporated by George H. Prentiss and James W. Hinkley, of New York, and William F. Morgan, of Short Hills, N. J.

## Louisville Cotton Oil Market.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.—Market quiet. Bids 23 in the Mississippi Valley, with few sales at 23¼. Mills generally holding for higher prices.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

\*\* Michael Powers, the old pork packer of Peoria, Ill., is dead. He was with the Reynolds plant until the last ham was sold. He was 81.

\*\* The judgment of the lower court in the case of Pauck vs. the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company for damages for alleged injuries sustained by the falling of a carcass of beef, has been reversed by the Supreme Court of Missouri sitting at Jefferson City.

\*\* Rumor says that Superintendents Dan Cameron, of Cudahy's South Omaha plant, and Patrick J. Sheehy, of the Company's Kansas City plant, will change places.

\*\* John E. Wagner, Cudahy's creditman at Sioux City, will be promoted to the management of the company's Kansas City plant. Chief Clerk A. W. Anderson succeeds him at Sioux City.

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Cuero, Texas, soap factory has started operations.

A canning factory will be placed in operation at Rockport, Mo.

The offices of the Dingman Soap Co., Buffalo, N. Y., were burned.

A sale of 100 shares of Chicago Packing Co. stock at 1 is reported.

It is said there is a good opening for a cottonseed oil mill at Gilmer, Texas.

The Cudahy Packing Co. will build a new warehouse at Bloomington, Ill.

The Blue Ridge Tanning Co., Buena Vista, Va., will build a tanning extract plant.

Dr. Willard Fisk says a cottonseed oil mill will be erected at Lancaster, Texas.

The stock of J. Schoenberg, Philadelphia, Pa., dealer in leather, was destroyed by fire.

A company capitalized at \$100,000 will build a pork packing plant at Springfield, Ohio.

It is said that Swift and Company will manufacture glue at their South St. Joseph plant.

The Puck Soap Co., Des Moines, Iowa, has purchased the plant of the Des Moines Soap Works.

B. R. McConnell, of Jacksboro, Texas, recently sold a pair of Red Polled bull calves for \$500.

Ten cars of sheep were recently shipped in one lot from Albion and Liscomb, Iowa, to Chicago.

Cornell & Slack recently shipped 300 head of mill-fed cattle from Grandview, Texas, to St. Louis.

The Grand Haven Leather Co. plant at Detroit, Mich., has been purchased by the Eagle tannery.

The North American Fisheries Co. will erect a new cannery either at Fairhaven or Anacortes, Wash.

Two of thirty new lard tank cars were recently delivered to the Jacob Dold Packing Co., at Wichita, Kan.

The Port Townsend Packing Co.'s cannery has shut down for the season, after packing 25,908 cases of salmon.

Complaint has been filed with the Board of Aldermen, Providence, R. I., against the soap house of the Mason Mfg. Co.

Frank C. Corley and J. D. Irving, of New York, have rented the Lindsley ranch, near Cascade Springs, S. D., and will raise stock.

The Puck Soap Co., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated at Des Moines, Iowa, by F. R. Conaway, E. B. Tucker and W. H. Gray.

The Mayer Fertilizer & Junk Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by Frederick Mayer, S. S. Pingree and Harry Haas.

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The American Cotton Co. shipped a carload of seed from its Temple, Texas, plant to Brenham, Texas, for free distribution among the planters.

It is said John W. Gates, the iron and steel magnate, is interested in the Belle Isle (La.) salt mines, in which \$1,000,000 was recently invested.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have transmitted to Congress the draft of a bill to regulate bone or fertilizer factories in the District.

Ammonia Salts Mfg. Co., 33 Wall street, New York City, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of \$17,814 and nominal assets of \$10,518.

The stores of D. G. McPherson, W. A. Johnston and Nicholas Pitt, butter and cheese exporters, Montreal, Can., were destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$350,000.

The Kosher Sausage Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Israel Cornsweet, M. Landon, C. Fromson, Nathan Katz and M. Berman.

The Bates Cattle Co., Fort Worth, Texas, capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by M. P. Bewley, W. G. Turner, J. W. Spencer, W. T. Maddox and D. W. Humphreys.

The tin can combine is expected to be accomplished by April 1, when the options on plants expire. The individual companies say they will give the promoters no further extensions.

Henry Arthur, formerly of Henry Arthur & Co., dealers in leather, 150 Nassau street, New York City, has filed petition in bankruptcy, showing \$103,311 liabilities and no assets.

The Union Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated, to can and cure fish, by O. J. Okre, of Port Angeles; Knute Langlow, Charles Larsen, L. Langlow and Dirk Blaauw, all of Tacoma.

### California Cattlemen Organize.

Cattle growers of the San Joaquin Valley met in Visalia recently to organize an association for Central California. Charles Adams of Visalia was elected president, Sussman Mitchell of Visalia and Curtis Vise of Reedley vice-presidents, V. D. Knupp of Porterville, secretary.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Jan. 26, 1901:

	PORK, BBL'S.		Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 26, 1901.
	Week Jan. 23, 1901.	Week Jan. 27, 1900.	
U. Kingdom..	1,578	2,023	17,853
Continent....	428	317	6,390
So. & C. Am..	309	317	7,258
West Indies..	903	1,829	28,131
Br. No. Amer.	475	40	2,124
Colonies.....	31	449	419
Other countries			
Totals .....	3,814	4,975	60,115

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 26, 1901.
	Week Jan. 23, 1901.	Week Jan. 27, 1900.	
U. Kingdom..	15,233,111	10,769,008	183,063,901
Continent....	3,610,937	1,519,284	25,570,049
So. & C. Am..	46,340	98,850	1,437,358
West Indies..	137,450	239,850	2,709,675
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies.....	37,500	25,100	8,000
Other countries			443,300
Totals .....	19,085,538	12,647,087	213,537,283

	LARD, LBS.		Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 26, 1901.
	Week Jan. 23, 1901.	Week Jan. 27, 1900.	
U. Kingdom..	5,781,283	4,227,893	74,343,042
Continent....	7,323,074	5,302,273	74,698,019
So. & C. Am..	617,489	528,850	5,285,614
West Indies..	382,350	606,370	6,191,180
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies.....	345,980	32,520	29,438
Other countries			952,348
Totals .....	14,450,176	10,696,906	161,490,641

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Jan. 26, 1901.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	2,574	8,843,300	8,705,800
Boston .....	425	3,723,375	560,000
Portland, Me..	100	2,462,250	725,000
Philadelphia..	...	1,395,285	182,901
Baltimore ....	396	1,849,800	3,816,117
Norfolk .....	...	...	...
New Orleans..	25	7,690	20,800
Montreal .....	...	...	...
St. John, N.B.	...	804,358	418,900
Galveston, Tex.	...	...	20,480
Totals .....	3,814	19,085,538	14,450,176

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 26, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Jan. 27, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	12,023,000	12,460,600	437,600
*Hams & bacon, lbs.....	213,537,283	185,907,923	27,629,360
Lard, lbs.....	161,490,641	172,021,986	10,532,345

\*Increase, 27,629,360.

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Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. . . . .

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

## MODERN UTILIZATION OF WHALE CARCASSES.

The fiction of the past and present always speaks of "reducing the whale to oil." This is more nearly true than would appear from their descriptions of removing the blubber of that mammal and "trying out" the oil from the fat. Up to within the past two years the carcass of the whale denuded of its blubber, oil of the head and whalebone, was considered of no further value or utility.

Those familiar with the sheer and precipitous shores of Newfoundland are fully cognizant of the difficulty of obtaining, in close proximity to the water's edge, a site for a large manufacturing establishment. The genius before mentioned was averse to transporting at great expense the discarded whales to a more favorable location inland. So, at the expenditure of over \$100,000, the cliffs were blasted away, the debris used to fill in the bay and a magnificent site obtained at the water's edge for a plant which has been in successful operation for some time.

A fleet of small steamers belonging to the company rendering the blubber is constantly scouring the bay into which the whales come in schools and shoals. These, after having, by the modern methods of capture by means of explosive charges, secured four or five whales, immediately tow them to the shore at the rendering factory. After the whaling company secure the blubber, etc., the carcasses are turned over to the renderers under a contract extending for a term of years. The carcass is disposed of in an incredibly rapid manner, the facilities of the factory allowing the complete disposal of the carcasses of several whales each day.

The products obtained consist essentially of oil and fertilizer, but experiments are now being made to obtain in addition to these a valuable glue, with every prospect of success. Another product, at present troublesome to the company, is the bones of the whale. These are in a measure peculiar to themselves in being somewhat in appearance and structure to coral. These bones are distinctively characteristic of the whale, and they are permeated throughout with oil for which a separate process is now being devised to extract.

Situated as it is, the drawbacks of labor and fuel together with inclement weather are among the factors which prevent this enter-

prising company from obtaining the full yield of all the productive available phosphate from the strata. But in spite of all obstacles the company under the legislation enacted at this juncture and brilliant management has been successful in securing from the moment of the introduction of the legislation of the phosphate fields a production of phosphate which has not been exceeded and has not been surpassed by those engaged in any other enterprise of this kind in any other part of the world. Indeed, today more phosphate is now being produced in this neighborhood of these mountains in a systematic manner.

## Answers to Correspondents

**PACKER, CHICAGO.**—There has recently been issued a patent for a method of drying the form of a powder.

**DIXON'S**  
**Pure Flake Graphite,**  
**THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.**

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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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This heater is designed with special reference to obtaining highest results and greatest durability. All materials are of a quality and weight to successfully withstand years of usage, and workmanship is of the highest grade.

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MANUFACTURERS  
91 Liberty Street, New York.

The method consists essentially in converting the liquid into a fine spray into a regular current of heated air, so that the liquid constituents of the blood are completely evaporated. The dry powder is conveyed to a suitable collecting space away from the air current, the vapor being discharged with the air separately from the powder.

**INQUIRER AND SUBSCRIBER.**—By a typographical error in your answer last week, the temperature of 4 deg. F. was given as 40 deg. F. No doubt you naturally observed the error but we wish to make ourselves clear upon the point.

J. P. H.—(1) Although technical books have invaluable uses, you must select those suitable for the practical man rather than for the analytical chemist. If you will designate whether you wish the book for use in the chemical analysis of the material or for use for practical working, we will freely give you advice upon the subject. Our technical books, published by us, are designed for the needs of the worker in those materials to enable him to obtain the best possible results from his raw materials.

**SAUSAGEMAKER.**—The test on making bologna sausage in our book on the Manufacture of Sausages is from an actual test, and while it is carried out in great detail, as explained, it shows how carefully and accurately all items of expense are taken into consideration. For the small sausagemaker such detail is, perhaps, not needed, but it is always wise to make frequent tests to ascertain the exact profit or loss on all manufactured articles.

**BROKER, MEMPHIS, TENN.**—The process of making water-white cottonseed oil from the yellow oil is a process requiring careful

manipulation and the requisite knowledge, which latter is not to be obtained in text books in the latest and most economical way. We can furnish you this and other up-to-date refining and bleaching processes adapted to all classes of cottonseed oil. (2) The manufacture of lard compound is at present carried on to a very large extent in all parts of the country, and we can also furnish you with the most economical and approved methods of making it.

### CUT RATES.

Two Omaha roads have joined in the cut announced by the railroads south of the Ohio River, that they have on Feb. 1 reduced the rates on packinghouse products and fresh meats 10 cents per 100 lbs., from Omaha territory to Atlanta territory. The rate from Cairo to Atlanta was reduced from 24 cents to 14 cents, thus making the through rate from Omaha to Atlanta 34 cents, instead of 44 cents.

### Texas Cattle Not Suffering.

It is said that the dry weather prevailing in Texas is having no ill-effect upon cattle. During the early fall the rains were very heavy, and they filled the tanks with a supply of water that will last all winter. At the same time these rains and late warm weather caused the grass to grow rank and keep green unusually late. Fortunately, though, the grass cured up well before frost came, and the result was that nearly all over the range there was an abundant crop of grass almost like hay, which rain would only injure.

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## SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Review of American Sheep Husbandry.  
(Continued from January 19.)

While the census returns of wool are doubtless somewhat low, the averages indicate an increase that is well understood by wool-growers. Expert investigation shows somewhat larger averages, which have quite regularly increased until the present average comes within a small fraction of 6 lbs. per fleece. It should be understood that the fleeces shorn from the sheep on the farm do not constitute the full domestic wool supply. The millions of sheep and lambs slaughtered are either shorn before slaughtering or the pelts afterwards furnish a considerable quantity of pulled wool, so that the entire year's supply of wool is taken from a much larger number of sheep than any census or assessors' enumeration gives.

The distribution of sheep at the present time is indicated by the following estimates of numbers and average values in January, 1900: NUMBERS AND VALUES OF SHEEP, JANUARY 1, 1900, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories:	Number.	Average value.	Total value.
Maine.....	254,027	\$3.10	\$787,484
New Hampshire.....	79,072	3.19	252,230
Vermont.....	109,259	3.61	393,363
Massachusetts.....	40,194	4.55	182,883
Rhode Island.....	10,008	3.86	38,731
Connecticut.....	81,908	3.90	320,141
New York.....	846,106	4.07	3,445,122
New Jersey.....	42,722	4.34	185,584
Pennsylvania.....	814,322	3.60	2,928,302
Delaware.....	12,592	3.67	46,249
Maryland.....	128,177	3.51	450,553
Virginia.....	376,918	3.09	1,164,576
South Carolina.....	235,280	1.62	379,945
Georgia.....	61,217	1.70	104,069
Florida.....	204,826	1.76	360,513
Alabama.....	76,074	1.69	128,870
Mississippi.....	171,799	1.53	262,767
Louisiana.....	215,748	1.56	335,499
Texas.....	113,205	1.58	177,203
Arkansas.....	2,416,721	1.02	2,464,063
Tennessee.....	108,957	1.07	116,593
West Virginia.....	251,735	2.37	596,485
Kentucky.....	428,814	3.19	1,368,244
Ohio.....	549,832	3.01	1,656,004
Michigan.....	2,839,690	3.71	10,635,250
Indiana.....	1,389,073	3.58	4,972,882
Illinois.....	677,905	4.00	2,713,993
Wisconsin.....	637,719	3.97	2,532,384
Minnesota.....	744,666	3.65	2,716,505
Iowa.....	419,218	3.18	1,333,113
Missouri.....	619,478	4.02	2,487,516
Kansas.....	597,619	3.10	1,854,711
Nebraska.....	275,118	3.04	835,534
South Dakota.....	322,057	3.39	1,090,807
North Dakota.....	381,882	3.29	1,257,156
Montana.....	374,110	3.16	1,183,683
Wyoming.....	3,884,179	2.84	11,017,474
Colorado.....	2,840,180	3.51	9,964,806
New Mexico.....	2,185,327	2.86	6,250,036
Arizona.....	3,973,439	2.17	8,622,262
Utah.....	1,021,430	2.34	2,393,581
Nevada.....	2,370,983	2.59	6,150,339
Idaho.....	657,773	2.91	1,914,120
Washington.....	2,658,662	2.80	7,444,254
Oregon.....	790,217	3.13	2,470,218
California.....	2,446,695	2.67	6,532,676
Oklahoma.....	2,001,501	2.85	5,710,282
Total.....	35,064	2.52	89,380
Total.....	41,883,005	\$2.98	\$122,665,913

A great change has occurred in the distribution of sheep in thirty years. In 1870 the mountain range country was just emerging from the control of the Indians, and, with the Pacific coast and Texas, contributed only 22 per cent. to the Department estimates of 1871; now the above table gives to this Western range section about 65 per cent. of all, or more than 27,000,000 sheep. Then Texas was beginning to make progress in sheep husbandry, which was so rapid that in 1884 the record made an aggregate of nearly 8,000,000, the highest ever made by that or any sister State. That of last January was 2,416,721, a figure exceeded by New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon.

(To be continued.)

## Open Winter in Oregon.

Reports from the vicinity of Ontario, Ore., state that the weather has been so mild this winter that sheep are grazing on the summer ranges and hay may not be used this season.

## THE STURTEVANT EXHAUST HEAD



## GYPSUM AS FERTILIZER.

Prof. Erasmus Haworth, in the Chair of Geology, Mineralogy and Mining, Kansas University, says:

"Since reading my paper on Kansas gypsum as a soil fertilizer, at the recent meeting of the State Agricultural Society, I have received a number of inquiries as to the matter, showing that interest is growing in the question of using gypsum as a fertilizer for our Kansas soils. I would like to reach every farmer and horticulturist in Eastern Kansas and advise him to try an experiment by placing some of the land plaster on different kinds of crops under such conditions that a fair test of its value might be made.

"I feel confident that if the farmers of our State wish to experiment with gypsum the coming summer they can obtain small shipments from the different gypsum manufacturing companies free, or at least almost free, and that the different railroad companies of the State will ship the same to them free or at greatly reduced rates. In all cases the person wishing such favors should apply to his local railway agent explaining what he wants and requesting that the matter be taken up with the general freight agent of the road in question. It need not matter whether the local agent has had any instructions in the case or not, as the general freight agent of every Kansas road has the proposition already before him.

"I have recently had a number of letters from different parts of America referring to the value of land plaster as a fertilizer. It is astonishing to me how nearly uniform the reports are of good results coming from its use. One letter just at hand from Virginia states that land plaster has been used in that part of the country continuously for over 70 years, and that the farmers in general never pretend to raise a crop without its use. This correspondent further said that it cost them from six to eight dollars per ton at the farm, the price depending somewhat on shipment costs.

"With our almost unlimited supply of material in Kansas and the short distance that it will have to be shipped, particularly this

season when the railroad companies are taking so much interest in the matter, I think our farmers will make a mistake if they do not pretty generally throughout the country make experiments by trying the land plaster on different kinds of soils and for different crops. I do not recall who is credited with the first use of that now common saying of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. I remember Senator Stanford was fond of quoting it in connection with improvement in breeds of horses and other stock, while we hear it from the rostrum and sometimes from the pulpit quite frequently. There never has been a time, probably, in the history of Kansas, more propitious for actually doing the very thing spoken of in this somewhat rhetorical phrase than right now, and with our gypsum dealers ready to give material away or at least to sell it at half price, and our railroads ready to transport it free or at least at greatly reduced rates, I think it rests entirely with the farmers to learn how to make the proverbial two blades of grass grow where one grew before, or to make the one blade grow double the ordinary size."

## WISCONSIN LIVE STOCK BOARD.

Dr. H. P. Clute, of Marinette, Wis., State Veterinarian, says:

"I understand that a bill is going to be introduced at Madison providing for a non-salaried Live Stock Sanitary Board, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor, one member of the State Board of Health, one a member of the State Agricultural Society and one a member of the Bacteriological Experimental Station, and that additional assistant veterinarians are to be named. This will bring to the work the attention it really deserves, as it is far too great a task for one man to take care of. The addition of a member of the State Board of Health on the Live Stock Board is especially desirable, because many of the infections of animals are communicable to man, and the two boards could work together with good results."

## THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

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## A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

Consul-General Mason, writing from Berlin, says:

Under the striking title of "The American Danger," the Hamburger "Fremdenblatt" of Dec. 8 presents on its front page an editorial article, based upon the annual report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, which is herewith translated as follows:

"The statement in the annual report of the Finance Minister of the United States that the national revenues have increased by \$58,500,000 and the expenditures decreased by \$117,000,000 merits serious attention. The United States had only a few years ago to struggle with not inconsiderable annual deficits in the national revenues; it has regularly sent abroad—principally to England and Germany—a large part of the interest on national bonds and a considerable share of railway and industrial securities, and has had to make for more than ten years past a yearly appropriation for the pensioners of the war of the rebellion larger than the cost of the German army and navy. The Union has had to meet more recently the heavy cost of the war with Spain, and its industries have to reckon with considerably higher wages and higher rates of interest than the European countries. In spite of all this, the national budget of the United States shows the favorable balance which is announced in the annual report of the Treasury. The reasons for this are made plain by the report itself, from which may be learned much more than is timely and valuable.

"We see, for example, from the table of exports and imports that the United States exported during the last (fiscal) year goods valued at \$1,394,483,682, of which more than \$1,370,000,000 was of domestic origin. In these gigantic figures—one must compare them with the export statistics of European countries to realize their full significance—the item of manufactured goods amounted to 31.54 per cent.; that is, nearly a full third of the whole export. To appreciate this fact, it must be remembered that in the year 1898 only 28 per cent., in 1899 only 23 per cent., and in the year 1890 only 17 per cent. of the total exports were the products of manufacturing industries. These figures mean more than they alone say. They speak a threatening language; they say clearly and forcibly that the United States, which ten years ago exported more than 80 per cent. of agricultural products and less than a fifth of manufactured goods, to-day draws nearly a third—more than 14 per cent. more—of its entire export from the products of its factories. In other words, the Union is marching with gigantic strides toward conversion from an agricultural to an industrial nation.

"This will be more apparent if we consider the export statistics of the years 1899 and 1900 from another standpoint. We see that the value of industrial products exported during the fiscal year 1899 was \$339,592,146, while that of the fiscal year 1900 was \$432,284,306, an increase of a round \$100,000,000, or 27 per cent., in a single year. Do not such an enormous increase and the correspondingly rapid progress in productive and selling capacity constitute an imminent danger for all competing nations?

"Similarly interesting is also the influence of this development of export trade. The Union came out of the Civil War during the early sixties with one of the heaviest national debts recorded in history. This debt was for the most part paid far earlier than the world, or even the Americans, expected, and it was paid mainly by the export of agricultural products. When, about twenty years ago, the industries of the United States be-

gan to revive, and under the protection of exorbitant duties developed and strengthened, they suffered in all branches—often seriously—for want of domestic capital. The great transcontinental railways were built partly—in some cases, principally—with foreign—principally English and German—money, and similarly different great industries were obliged to draw capital directly or indirectly from Europe to extend and increase their facilities. The natural result of these conditions was that Europe held a large share of the railway and industrial securities on which the Union had to pay interest abroad, and, since this interest was payable in gold, there was a strong and constant outflow of the yellow metal, to the injury of the financial situation at home. From this it resulted that during many years the imports from Europe reached higher figures than the exports from the United States, and the resulting adverse balance had to be paid to Europe—likewise in gold. This was the cause of the constant scarcity of money, especially gold, which during the later eighties and the early nineties, in connection with the then unstable financial policies of the Government, repeatedly brought the gold reserve below the legal limit for the protection of the currency and necessitated at that time a new loan and new gold imports and an increase of interest to be paid to Europe. Things went so far that the United States became financially wholly dependent upon Europe, and the rate of interest was practically dictated from London.

"From the beginning of the past decade, a series of different factors caused a decided change in this situation. Several unusually good harvests succeeded each other, and two of these, coming in conjunction with bad crops in Russia, changed the balance of trade in favor of the United States and brought a corresponding flow of money to America. Instead of from that country to Europe. Numerous industries, among which were many gigantic undertakings, were in part newly established, partly enlarged through the assistance of the protective tariff on their products. These found, in consequence of the rich harvests and the active building of railways and new industries, an eager market at home and an increased demand abroad. These industries were promoted not only by such favorable conditions, but still more through practical and highly improved processes and the use of labor-saving machinery; as a result of which they were soon able to emancipate themselves wholly from foreign capital and through the strengthening of domestic financial conditions to reduce the rate of interest to a normal figure. As soon as the American industries thus got upon their own footing and were in a position to support the railroads, which were strengthened by increased freights and the gigantic harvests, and were thus brought into a greatly improved financial condition, they likewise undertook the task of freeing themselves from foreign capital—in other words, of reclaiming the industrial securities which were in European hands; and then, sustained by the protective tariff against foreign competition, they began to dominate foreign markets—first, those of Central and South America, Asia and Africa, and finally those of Europe. The change in the condition of the United States can best be characterized by the statement that the industries, trade, agriculture, railroads and finances of the Union each and all climbed, one upon another, through and by each other, steadily upward. And to what a height have they climbed!

"The United States, in the year 1890, mined 3,437,210 ounces of gold, valued at \$71,053,400, and silver with a bullion value

of \$32,858,700 and a coinage value of \$70,006,626. That raised the specie supply of the Union to \$1,034,439,264 in gold and \$647,371,630 in silver. Since the total gold and silver coinage of the world during the calendar year 1899 was \$468,110,614 in gold and \$166,226,964 in silver, and the total money supply of the world on the 1st of January, 1900, was \$8,659,900,000 in coin and \$2,960,100,000 in paper currency, the United States finds itself in possession of one-fifth of the entire gold and silver money of the civilized world.

"If we now turn to an investigation of all the elements which have produced this tremendous, this almost incredible, revolution in the world's situation, it is impossible within our present limits to consider all the factors which are of importance to German interests as well as essential to a comprehensive conclusion.

"Everyone who understands the existing conditions and has followed these conclusions, drawn from the best sources and based upon thorough knowledge of the facts, will agree that the threatened danger from America is neither exaggerated nor painted too darkly, but is, in fact, real and serious. But the mere recognition of the peril avails nothing; what is demanded is to face it, to overcome it, or at least to minimize as far as possible its effects. We must ask ourselves whether this is still possible, and, if so, what are the means, the methods, that must be employed to secure a successful result. There is but one answer to this question. We must fight Americanism with its own methods; the battle must be fought with their weapons, and wherever possible their weapons must be bettered and improved by us. Or, to speak with other and more practical words, Germany—Europe—must adopt improved and progressive methods in every department of industry; must use more, and more effective, machinery. Manufacturers as well as merchants must go to America, send thither their assistants and workmen, not merely to superficially observe the methods there employed, but to study them thoroughly, to adopt them, and wherever possible to improve upon them, just as the Americans have done and are still doing in Europe."

### Suggests Floating Exposition.

Washington, Jan. 20.—At the session of the National Board of Trade here O. P. Austin, the chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, delivered a short address on a project which he had thought out of an around-the-world floating exposition by the merchants and manufacturers of the country, which should carry samples of American products and manufactures to the principal seaboard cities of the world for the purpose of giving the merchants and others of those countries and cities an opportunity to examine American goods and come in personal contact with American manufacturers and exporters. He suggested that half a dozen vessels be loaded with properly selected samples of American merchandise, which should be placed in position for exhibition on the vessels and sent from port to port along the eastern and western coasts of South America, thence across the Pacific, stopping en route at the Hawaiian Islands; thence to Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia and India; then along the eastern and western coasts of Africa; then through the Mediterranean and thence to the cities of Western Europe, occupying two or three years' time on the trip, and touching at all the trade centers to be reached by sea.

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## THE WILL OF PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

The last will and testament of Philip D. Armour has been filed for probate in Chicago. It is dated at Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 30, 1900, a few days after the death of P. D. Armour, Jr. According to the document, he distributes \$14,900,000 in personal property and \$100,000 in real estate to his widow, Mrs. Malvina Belle Armour; his son, J. Ogden Armour, and his grandchildren, Philip Danforth Armour and Lester Armour, sons of the late P. D. Armour, Jr.

Mrs. Armour and J. Ogden Armour share the estate equally, with the provision that they shall give to the sons of P. D. Armour, Jr., \$4,000,000 at stated times.

The signatures to the will are those of Mrs. Armour and J. Ogden Armour, as executrix and executor. The filing fees were \$15,000.

The witnesses to the will were Charles Ray, of Milwaukee; Dr. J. L. Miller and Henry Deneke, of Chicago. The codicil was witnessed by Dr. J. L. Miller, Henry Deneke and Esther Wallace, of Chicago.

The date set for hearing the proof of the will is Feb. 27, 1901, at 10 a. m.

### Text of the Will.

The following is the full text of the will:

"I, Philip D. Armour, do make, publish, and declare the following as and to be my last will and testament:

"1. I declare that at the date of the execution of this instrument my wife, Malvina Belle Armour, and my son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, are living; that I have no living children besides this last-mentioned son, and no grandchildren representing a deceased child except Philip Danforth Armour and Lester Armour, the minor children of my deceased son, Philip D. Armour; that my reason for making no other or different provision for the said Philip Danforth Armour and Lester Armour than that herein provided is that their father, my said deceased son, Philip D. Armour, had received during his life such a fair proportion of my estate as will afford to the said children and their mother, Mrs. May Armour, an ample fortune.

"2. I give, devise, and bequeath unto my wife, Malvina Belle Armour, and my son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, in equal shares, all of the estate, real, personal and of whatsoever character and wheresoever situated, of which I may die seized, to be theirs absolutely and subject only to the charges in favor of the two grandchildren hereinafter expressed.

"3. It is my direction and will that if my grandson, Philip Danforth Armour, shall attain the age of 25 years, there shall at such time be paid to him from the share of the estate here given to my wife the sum of \$500,000, and from the share of the estate here given my son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, the sum of \$500,000. And if the said Philip Danforth Armour shall attain the age of 30 years there shall at such time be paid to him from the share of the estate here given to my wife the sum of \$500,000, and from the share given to my son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, the sum of \$500,000. These provisions are not to be construed as exceptions from the shares here given to my wife and son, but as charges upon them, said charges to fail entirely if the said grandson, Philip Danforth Armour, fails to attain the age of 25 years, and to fail as to the last \$1,000,000 if the said grandson attain the age of 25 years and fail to attain the age of 30 years.

### As to Lester Armour.

"4. It is my direction and will that if my grandson, Lester Armour, shall attain the age of 25 years, there shall at such time be paid to him from the share of the estate here given to my wife, the sum of \$500,000; and from the share of the estate here given to my son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, the sum of \$500,000; and if the said Lester Armour shall attain the age of 30 years, there shall at such time be paid to him from the share of the estate here given to my wife the sum of \$500,000, and from the share of the estate here given to my son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, the sum of \$500,000. These provisions are not to be construed as exceptions from the shares here given to my wife and son, but as charges upon them, said charges to fail entirely if the said grandson, Philip Danforth Armour, fails to attain the age of 25 years, and to fail as to the last \$1,000,000 if the said grandson attain the age of 25 years and fail to attain the age of 30 years.

athan Ogden Armour, the sum of \$500,000; and if the said Lester Armour shall attain the age of 30 years, there shall at such time be paid to him from the share of the estate here given to my wife the sum of \$500,000, and from the share of the estate here given to my son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, the sum of \$500,000. These provisions are not to be construed as exceptions from the shares here given to my wife and to my son, but as charges upon them. Said charges to fail entirely if the said grandson, Lester Armour, fail to attain 25 years; and to fail as to the last \$1,000,000 if the said grandson attain the age of 25 years and fail to attain the age of 30 years.

"5. The contingent provision herein for the two grandchildren are not to be construed as preventing a full distribution of my estate to my wife and son Jonathan, and are not to be construed so as to prevent them from allowing the estate to remain intact after the distribution, or from partitioning or segregating the same at their discretion; nor are such provisions to be construed as in any way to prevent them from using, handling, disposing of, selling, transferring, exchanging, adding to, hypothecating, mortgaging, investing, reinvesting, or in any other way using, managing, and controlling said property as absolutely their own.

### Executors Are Named.

"6. I nominate and appoint as executor of this will my said wife, Malvina Belle Armour, and my said son, Jonathan Ogden Armour, and direct that letters testamentary issue to them without bond. I give unto said executors full power to sell, mortgage, hypothecate, invest, reinvest, exchange, manage, control, and in any way use and deal with in any and all property of my estate during its administration without application to the court for leave or confirmation, unless the same be expressly required by law, and without giving bond or any security whatever.

"7. I hereby revoke all former wills by me made.

"Dated at Pasadena, this 30th day of January, 1900.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

The wills bears the signatures of the following witnesses: Charles Ray, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph L. Miller, M. D., Chicago; Henry Deneke, Chicago.

### Some of P. D. Armour's Maxims.

"The promises of the Bible, like checks, are good because they have been certified to.

"Isn't it strange that you can teach that 2 and 2 are 4 so as to destroy character and also so as to build up character?

"Almost anybody will do for a father, but it takes a great soul for a good mother.

"Bulls are men who naturally believe that this is God's world; but a persistent bear must believe that this is the devil's world.

"No man ever can succeed who mistreats a woman.

"The finest business opening is where you can put in the most brains.

"You cannot get golden conduct out of leaden instinct.

"It takes an awful sight of moral power to keep some of us even decent.

"Mechanical engineering and even electricity are too coarse; the future of the young man will lie in chemical engineering."

### Buying in Argentina.

With the disappearance of foot and mouth disease the exportation of live cattle from Argentina has received a fresh impulse. One English firm alone has purchased cattle to the value of \$60,000.

## GERMAN INSPECTION LAW.

The Berlin correspondent of the London "Times" says:

"During the course of the discussion on the estimates in the Reichstag Count Posadowsky, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Home Office, replied to complaints which had been made by the Agrarians of the delay in putting into force the prohibition of the import of sausages and salted meat in accordance with the Meat Inspection Law of last year. He pointed out that the law had been accepted by the Federal Council on June 3, 1900; the edict directing that the prohibition should be put into force was published on July 23. This delay was necessary, for it was impossible to forbid importers who had ordered meat from Australia, for instance, to bring into the country the goods which they had ordered, and which had already been despatched. The transport from Australia took from six to eight weeks, and, if the prohibition in question had been enforced at once, the importers would have suffered severe losses.

"Turning to the vexed question of the new Tariff bill and the revision of the existing commercial treaties, Count Posadowsky said that the Government desired to lay the new Tariff bill before the House as soon as possible. The Imperial Treasury was at work in drawing up the tariff, and it was believed that this task would be completed towards the end of this month or the beginning of the next. It was, however, impossible to say as yet how long the federated Governments and the Federal Council would take to revise the tariff scheme submitted to them by the Imperial Treasury. In reply to the question whether the Government was determined to denounce the existing treaties, Count Posadowsky said that, as a matter of course, a country which revised its tariff desired to place its commercial relations with other states upon a new footing. Such a revision of these relations was absolutely necessary in consequence of technical industrial improvements, if for no other reason. The Secretary of State for the Imperial Home Office did not share the apprehension that the negotiations with other countries upon the basis of the new tariff might not be completed in time to permit the conclusion of new treaties before the expiration of those now in force. In this connection he pointed out that it would be possible to begin negotiations so soon as the new Tariff bill had been accepted by the Federal Council and by the Reichstag, and even before the denunciation of the existing treaties. He was convinced that it would thus be possible for the new treaties to come into force so soon as the present ones expired."

### MOYER-MECKE.

The National Provisioner had the pleasure of a call in the New York offices from Mr. Albert Weer Moyer, who passed through New York City on his trip to Niagara Falls. Mr. Moyer was married on January 23 to Miss Edna Hellyer Mecke, niece of Mr. Harry B. Voorhees. We appreciate very much the fact that Mr. Moyer took the time to stop in our offices on such an occasion and extended to him the warmest felicitations of The National Provisioner and its staff, who have always found in him a true and staunch friend. Since the death of his lamented father, the founder of the firm of J. W. Moyer & Co., Mr. A. W. Moyer is the head of this growing and important business and will put all his energy and brains into a further development of his establishment. The National Provisioner received the information that Messrs. J. W. Moyer & Co. will open an office in the City of New York. Details will be given in our next issue.

# Swift's

Premium Hams and Bacon are cured and smoked with the idea of pleasing every dealer's high-class trade; the customers who appreciate selected fancy meats. Popular and well advertised, they are the most profitable smoked meats to handle.



## KANSAS DEPARTMENT REPORT.

A remarkably comprehensive report is the twelfth biennial of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, covering the years 1889-1900. It is contained in a volume of 957 pages, neatly bound in cloth. Throughout its interesting pages can be seen the work of the board's indefatigable secretary, F. D. Coburn, one of the most competent officials of his kind in the entire United States.

The report is made to the State Legislature, and contains information upon the rearing and management of sheep for wool and mutton; the horse, for business and pleasure; forage and fodders; a study of cows and calves, milk and milking, roads and construction and a careful analysis of the State's agricultural statistics for the biennial period and also for the preceding twenty years. There are also tables, statements, summaries and diagrams showing the population, products, progress, assessed valuation, railroad mileage and general development of the State.

A valuable feature is the details of the number and value, by counties, of each class of live stock in each year; the mortality of live stock, and the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.

Interesting papers included are: "The Sheep in Agriculture," "The Rearing and Management of Sheep for Wool and Mutton, and the Advantages and Possibilities of Sheep Husbandry in Kansas," "The Breeds of Sheep," by J. H. Sanders; "Encouragement for Mutton Makers," by A. O. Fox; "Those Who Fail with Sheep," by C. O. Shaw; "Beginning with Sheep," "Influencing the Sex," "A Plea for Sheep," by Prof. Thomas Shaw; "Sheep: Good and Bad," by John A. Craig; "The Culture of Wool," by Henry Stewart; "Problem of the Sheep Industry in Kansas," by E. D. King; "Management of Sheep on the Farm," by E. S. Kirkpatrick; "Points in Judging Sheep," "Cross-Breeding," by James McCaig; "General Management in Mutton Making," by S. H. Todd; "General Care and Fattening of Sheep," by Prof. W. A. Henry; "Fall Dipping," "Some Diseases and Parasites Common to Sheep," by D. E. Salmon, and C. W. Stiles.

The following tables show by contrast the home values of the farm products of Kansas, also the values of live stock in each of the biennial periods for the past twenty-four years, together with the aggregate increase (or decrease) in values and the per cent. of increase or decrease in each of the same periods:

VALUES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Biennial periods.	Value.	Increase.	Per cent. increase.
1877-1878...	\$129,661,731		
1879-1880...	151,012,448	\$21,350,717	16.46
1881-1882...	254,059,450	103,047,002	68.23
1883-1884...	289,584,931	35,526,481	13.98
1885-1886...	247,557,757	*42,027,174	*14.51
1887-1888...	258,181,550	10,623,793	4.29
1889-1890...	268,179,141	9,997,591	3.87
1891-1892...	334,459,797	66,280,656	24.71
1893-1894...	235,926,448	*98,532,249	*29.49
1895-1896...	244,793,795	8,867,347	3.73
1897-1898...	288,259,096	43,465,301	17.73
1899-1900...	357,644,693	69,385,597	24.07

\* Decrease.

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK.

Biennial periods.	Value.	Increase.	Per cent. increase.
1879-1880...	\$116,000,453		
1881-1882...	153,680,539	\$37,671,086	31.79
1883-1884...	220,184,938	66,504,399	43.27
1885-1886...	247,631,335	27,446,397	12.46
1887-1888...	258,388,820	10,757,485	4.34
1889-1890...	229,724,807	*28,664,013	*11.09
1891-1892...	226,699,092	*3,025,715	*1.32
1893-1894...	177,005,422	*49,693,367	*27.92
1895-1896...	146,506,158	*30,500,264	*21.23
1897-1898...	207,302,818	60,797,660	41.49
1899-1900...	276,514,845	69,212,027	33.38

\* Decrease.

The live stock portion of the report gives a valuable paper on "Work of the Breeder in Improving Live Stock," by John Clay, Jr. The illustrations show some fine examples of Kansas cattle raising prize animals that make the live stock student look twice and with admiration.

The live stock statistics, while voluminous, are so systematically arranged as to be of easy reference. The different classes are shown by census in every county in the State for the two years, and to them is added a statistical statement of their products, each, as in the other case, being given by counties.

The report very clearly shows that with her present progress, prosperity and citizenship, and the bright future of which her many advantages give unquestionable assurance, Kansas is certainly occupying a most enviable position in the sisterhood of States.

The book, forming the report, is simply invaluable to everyone interested in the subjects it covers, and Secretary Coburn and his colleagues are to be generously complimented upon the admirable work they have done in compiling it.

## INTERNATIONAL PACKING CO. SITUATION.

More than two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock of the International Packing Company has been deposited with the American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, under the agreement prepared Dec. 7, 1900, by E. L. Brewster, E. A. Shedd and J. W. Horton, the stockholders' committee.

Publication of these facts has been made over the signatures of the members of this committee, and the debenture holders' committee, composed of John C. Hatley, Edwin A. Potter and William H. Henkle, likewise have issued a statement that two-thirds of the debentures have been with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and that the debentures will not be received after Feb. 1 without penalty.

"These statements of the stockholders and debenture holders prove conclusively that the financial powers of the International company are getting ready to wind up the troubles and reorganize the company," said an authority last week. "It will be seen that soon there will be a new International Packing Company; that is, a company with the management in changed hands. I am quite sure that A. Stamford White, who was president, will be one of the strong men in the reorganization."

## LAW PROTECTS ANIMALS.

The Iowa Supreme Court has held that in requiring trains to give signals before reaching crossings the Legislature intended to protect animals as well as men, and in an opinion written by Judge Sherwin sustained a decision of the Pottawattamie District Court in the case of W. A. Graybill vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, appellant. The appeal was made by the railway company from Judge A. B. Thornell's court. Graybill owned stock that escaped from an enclosure and were killed in the day time on a highway crossing by a train running as a special. Negligence was charged in the operation of the train in not using due care and watchfulness and in not using the whistle and bell before reaching the crossing where the cattle were killed. It was also charged the train was a wild one, and was running at a dangerously high rate of speed. There was a trial to a jury and a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff.

was for the safety of animals as well as of persons. The Supreme Court says: "A failure to give these statutory signals when approaching a crossing makes railway companies absolutely liable for all damages which shall be sustained by any person by reason of such neglect; such failure is also a misdemeanor. There is nothing in the language of the statute tending to show legislative intent to restrict its operation to the human family."

## New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Out of respect to the memory of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, the New York Produce Exchange will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 2.

Proposed for membership: John Sterling Drake, by Charles J. Ferris, Jr.

Visitors at the Exchange: Robert T. Randal, Baltimore; H. M. Pearce, St. Paul; Geo. C. Davis, Pittsburg; D. W. Irwin, Buffalo; A. J. White, Chicago; D. Rankin, Liverpool; Chas. Gabarn, Havre.

## ALLEGHENY IN HEAVEN AND ON EARTH.

With a new photographic lens made in Allegheny, Pa., a German astronomer has found a new planet which he named "Alleghenia." He doesn't say whether the planet is a new coal and iron field or a live stock center. Simon O'Donnell will find the cattle if they're browsing about. He'll send them a "Tesla" invitation to the next big Fat Stock Show at Pittsburg. Maybe the German thinks so much of Allegheny from a lens standpoint he may tell his people in the Fatherland and in Alleghenia the next time he writes about the fine hogs they kill down around Herr's Island.

## Thayer's Change.

The Produce Exchange membership entire, as well as essentially every one else in business in the district below Wall street, knows Mr. Joseph S. Thayer, of H. O. Armour & Co. He has been with the Armours, or H. O. Armour, and the Armour, Plankinton Co., for fully thirty-five years. Moreover, he has been for several years one of the most active members of the Produce Exchange Board of Managers, and Chairman of its Committee of Rooms and Fixtures. This is introductory to the information that with Feb. 1, Mr. Thayer entered into a new business engagement; he took then a prominent situation in the large commission house of McIntyre & Marshall. Naturally, he will now have a chance to use up some of his surplus energy. Mr. Thayer has been receiving through the week warm congratulations over his business venture.

## Opened New York Office.

W. E. McCaw, of the McCaw Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., paid a visit to New York this week. He has established an office in the Produce Exchange building, and will be represented here by St. Julien Ravenel, who was recently elected a member of the Produce Exchange, instead of doing business in New York as formerly through commission houses.

## Big Wool Clip.

The first clip and shipment of wool from Southern Colorado for the year was made recently to the Krille-Nichols Wool and Hide Company in Trinidad. About 70,000 lbs. of wool was shipped from the ranch of Wells & Reed at Resolis and the other shipment consisted of 12,000 lbs. from the Crow ranch at Calhan. The shipment brought 12 1/2c a pound.

# ANTINONNIN

**Hygienic Protective,  
Deodorizer, Disinfectant,  
Parasiticide.**

Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and deleterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gutters, stables, closets, prevents woodwork from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is **POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR**; it is **NOT VOLATILE**, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is **SOLUBLE IN WATER**, and **READILY PENETRATES** wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

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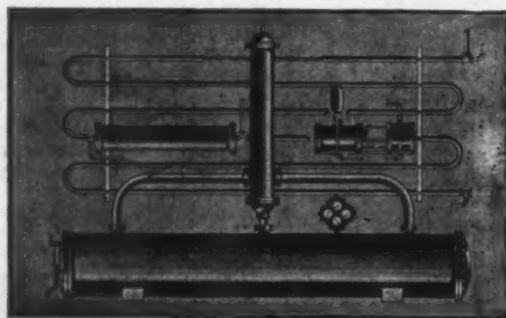
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**Saves 50 Per Cent. over all others.**

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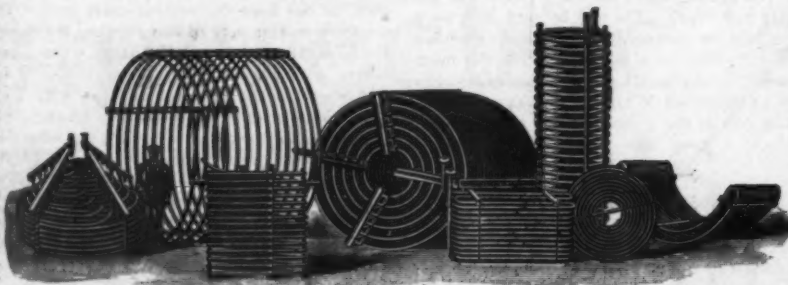
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PIPE COILS AND BENDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

**For Heating and Cooling.**



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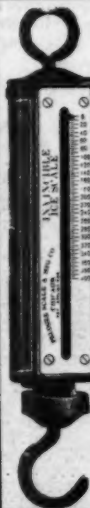
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**"STEEL KING" ICE BALANCE**  
MADE IN THREE SIZES.

No. 200 Weighs 200 lbs. by 2 lbs.  
No. 300 Weighs 300 lbs. by 3 lbs.  
No. 400 Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.  
The new "Steel King" Ice Balance contains the good points of other makes, and in addition, comes nearer meeting the requirements of the "Ice Trade" than any other scale on the market.

It is made entirely of steel throughout.  
Absolutely no castings to break.  
No screws to shake loose.  
The dial is much longer than other makes and is very distinct; it is nickel plated, with large black figures.  
Every scale is constructed with a "limiter," so that the spring cannot be strained beyond its capacity.

It can be quickly adjusted, if necessary, by removing cap on top and turning screw slightly—thus insuring a permanent scale.  
Any part can be supplied separately and replaced by owner, without returning scale to factory.

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ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,**

Official Chemists of the New York  
Produce Exchange.

JAMES C. DUFF,  
CHIEF CHEMIST,



150 Nassau Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—Fire destroyed the cold storage building of the Tyler Ice Co., Tyler, Tex.

—Robert Portner Brewing Co., Washington, D. C., is erecting an ice plant.

—David Ehrlicher, Watertown, N. Y., is erecting cold storage building.

—H. C. Fish, Ira, Vt., is adding creamery and ice house to plant.

—Demcey & Sibley, Cuba, N. Y., are erecting cold storage building.

—The Lena Creamery Co., Lena, Ill., capital \$4,500, has been incorporated.

—An ice manufactory will be placed in operation at Smyrna Landing, Del.

—The Ellefson cheese factory, near Spring Green, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

—The Colorado Packing & Provision Co., Denver, Colo., will erect a 120-ton ice plant.

—William Austin will erect a cold storage building at Medina, N. Y.

—An ice factory for Midlothian, Tex., is under consideration.

—The Wyoming Canning & Preserving Co., Wyoming, N. Y., is contemplating the erection of a creamery.

—A company, represented by S. Hazard Halsted, is being formed at Pasadena, Cal., to start ice-making and cold storage plant.

—An attempt to settle the strike at the De La Vergne Refrigerating Co. works at Port Morris, N. Y., failed on Monday.

—Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., has been elected secretary of the Muchattoes Lake Ice Co., at Newburg, N. Y.

—Contracts have been let for building the plant of the Merchants' Cold Storage & Ice Mfg. Co., at Richmond, Va.

—A co-operative creamery has been organized at Newton, Iowa. Executive Committee: Samuel Lister, William Iske, Charles Dumwire, J. N. Talbot and J. M. Rayburn.

—The Afton Dairy Co., Afton, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Ralsey Johnston, Herbert Dutton and J. W. Seely, all of Afton.

—The Royal Dairy Co., Elmira, N. Y., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated by A. B. Fitch, E. B. Mills and J. B. Roy, all of Elmira.

—The Sherburne Four Corners Milk Co., Smyrna, N. Y., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by Damon Merrill, E. O. Foote and D. J. Fairchild.

—The Lawson Creamery Co., Lawson, Mo., capital \$2,150, has been incorporated by D. P. Ashburn, T. Clay Smith and J. V. Halstead.

—The Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co., Marion, Ind., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by W. L. Siddons, W. E. Siddons and L. J. Baldwin.

—The D. O. Wells Creamery Co., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by H. A. Niles, Binghamton, N. Y., and D. O. Wells and E. L. Vincent, of Maine.

—The San Joaquin Ice Mfg. & Cold Storage Co., Stockton, Cal., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by A. J. Spring, N. E. Howard, G. C. Turner, of Stockton, and F. A. Railsback and E. C. Beauchamp, of San Francisco.

—The Mexican Government has granted a concession for cold storage business to the Mexican Mining & Development Co., of the City of Mexico, an American corporation. The company will expend \$5,000,000 in gold on constructing cold storage warehouses in various leading cities of Mexico.

—Ground has been broken for what is said will be the largest cold storage plant in the country. It will be erected by the Colorado Ice & Cold Storage Co., F. K. Sowers president, at Denver. There will be two four-story buildings each 125 x 175 feet in ground area. They will cover an area of 800,000 cubic feet.

—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Ice Plant, Pima Agency, Ariz.," or "Proposals for Ice Plant, Rice Station, Ariz.," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 2 p. m. March 1. They are for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion at the agency school, Pima Agency, Ariz., and also the boarding school, Rice Station, Ariz., ice plants with capacity to make two tons per day.

## Prize for Ice-Making Plant.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England will hold trials in connection with the Cardiff Show, which will take place at the end of June of this year, of a small ice-making plant suitable for a dairy, the output not to exceed 4 cwt. in ten hours, and for these machines a prize of £15 is offered. Entries of any of these prizes must be made on, or before, Friday, March 15, accompanied by a deposit of £10 for each entry, which will be forfeited if the implement is not submitted for competition. Forms can be obtained from the society, at 13 Hanover square, London.

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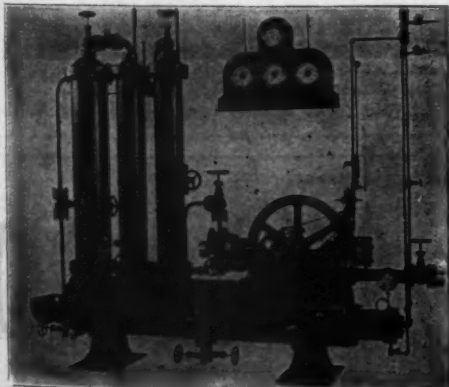
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1900 Catalogue on Application.



AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.  
Regulates flow of weak liquor to absorber.

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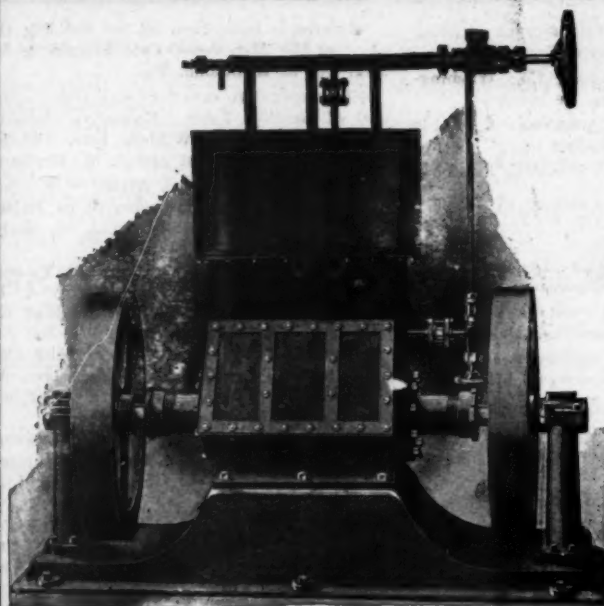
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The Acme of Perfection contains no tar, is odorless, air-tight, strong and durable. The most pliable paper made. Maintain an even temperature in your coolers and Refrigerators by using HERCULES Water-proof paper. Made on practical and scientific principles. Send for samples and all the facts.

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**Butchers,  
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Special attention  
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One to Thirty  
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**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,**

35 OSCEOLA STREET,

OSHKOSH, WIS.

### YORK MFG. CO. ORDERS.

The following orders have been placed with the York Mfg. Co., York, Pa.:

Shelby, Ohio.—The Shelby Ice Company, for a complete 10-ton ice-making plant. Can system.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The Hand Brewing Company will make a number of improvements and additions to its plant. An 80-ton refrigerating machine will be installed at once.

Marietta, Ohio.—The Marietta Ice & Cold Storage Company. A 25-ton plant, can system, will be erected at once.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Kewanee Mining & Manufacturing Company has ordered machinery for a complete 15-ton ice plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Berryman's Sons, who now own and operate a 30-ton ice plant in this city, will increase the capacity of the plant to 60 tons per day.

Baltimore, Md.—The American Ice Company has placed an order for an ammonia condensing system of 300 tons capacity (W. & C. style).

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Liberty Market Company is making preparations to have installed in its plant two 60-ton refrigerating machines. A number of changes and additions will also be made to their present freezing and distilling system.

Long Branch, N. J.—Gaskin & Francis will erect a 12-ton ice-making plant to be operated in connection with their fish-curing plant.

Jersey City, N. J.—Swift and Company has ordered a 150-ton ammonia condensing system to be installed in its meat depot.

New Castle, Pa.—The Lawrence Ice & Storage Company has placed an order for a 70-ton can ice-making plant.

Washington, Pa.—The Washington Brewery, Zelt Bros., proprietors, have ordered a complete one-ton freezing and distilling system to be installed in their brewery in connection with the refrigerating outfit furnished by the York company last season.

Minden, La.—The Minden Cotton Oil & Ice Company will erect a 15-ton ice-making plant.

Tye River, Va.—The Piedmont Refrigerating Company will equip its plant with a new 25-ton refrigerating machine.

Newark, N. J.—The Lermann Hygeia Ice & Cold Storage Company will increase its output by the addition of a 60-ton ice plant, can system.

North Fork Junction, W. Va.—The Falt Top Ice & Cold Storage Company have ordered the machinery for a complete 15-ton plant to be installed at once.

Chicago, Ill.—Armour & Co. have placed an order for a large quantity of ammonia valves

and fittings to be used in connection with the two 600-ton refrigerating machines which the York Manufacturing Company are now building for them. This order has the distinction of being the largest single order for ammonia fittings ever placed by any concern.

Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts Fire-proof Storage & Warehouse Company has awarded contract for a complete 20-ton refrigerating plant to be installed in its warehouse.

Bristol, Tenn.—The Diamond Ice Company have placed an order for a 60-ton refrigerating plant and a 25-ton ice-making plant.

Roanoke, Va.—The Virginia Brewing Company will add a 10-ton freezing system to its present refrigerating plant.

### Cost of Greasing Ways.

The soap bill of an ocean-going vessel when she takes her first bath is no small item. Every inch of timber over which she glides must be thickly covered with a lubricant. Different firms use different mixtures, but soap and tallow form the basis of them all. For a large ship this item seldom falls below \$5,000.

## PIPE COVERINGS Steam and Brine.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren St., New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

Established 1842. Incorporated 1892.

# JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.'S LEAF LARD

... PURE KETTLE-RENDERED

BOSTON, MASS.

89 and 40  
North Market Street



**HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.'S ORDERS.**

The Henry Vogt Machine Company recently closed the following contracts:  
Cincinnati Ice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, complete 60-ton ice-making machine.

R. A. McPherrin, Berkley, Va., complete 25-ton ice-making machine.

Conron Bros., New York city, complete 100-ton refrigerating machine.

Benner & Schmidt, Indianapolis, Ind., complete 40-ton ice-making machine.

Joseph Kohnle, Philadelphia, Pa., complete 25-ton ice-making machine.

P. Berry & Sons, Hartford, Conn., two complete 20-ton refrigerating machines.

Artificial Ice Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 80-ton refrigerating machine.

Portland Ice Company, Portland, Ind., complete 8-ton ice-making machine.

Santiago Ice Company, Santiago de Cuba, complete 25-ton ice-making machine (second order).

Samuel Kaye, Columbus, Miss., 15-ton ice-making machine (fifth order).

Kentucky Refining Company, soap manufacturers, Louisville, Ky., ordered 20-ton refrigerating machine.

**Unsolicited Testimonials.**

The B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, Mass., recently received the following unsolicited letter from the Widdicombs Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., which speaks for itself: "Enclosed we hand you check for exhaust head, which was applied yesterday and found to be the most efficient device for the purpose the writer has ever seen. The condition of the atmosphere this morning is one of extreme moisture, which certainly would display any spray passing out with the steam, but not a particle of moisture can be found in the air, and that even within 12 inches from the exhaust steam. As we have to purchase our water supply the device will soon pay for itself."

**Cold Storage Suit.**

Dillon & Douglas have sued Lee Bros., proprietors of a cold storage warehouse in New Haven, Conn., for damages. Plaintiff claims that through the defendants' neglect in allowing the temperature about the eggs to rise and fall and in allowing the eggs to become wet, the eggs were ruined. They became mouldy and "be-whiskered."

**Armour's New Haven Plant.**

The new cold storage plant of Armour & Co. at New Haven, Conn., will be ready for occupancy in the spring. The building will be four stories in height, 123 x 68 feet. It will be fitted with a complete refrigerating plant.

**Sheep Inspection Bill.**

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature establishing a system of State inspection of sheep, to eliminate contagious and infectious diseases. The office of State Sheep Inspector is created by the provisions of the bill, to be held ex-officio by the State Veterinarian. A deputy inspector for each county will be under his supervision. All of the sheep of every county must be inspected between Feb. 1 and June 1 of each year, and the bill provides in great detail for the issuance of certificates where there is absence of disease and for the application of remedies where disease is found.

**Robert Flake Dead.**

Robert Francis Flake, secretary of the Planters' Compress Company, died suddenly at the home of his parents, in Milton, Mass., of meningitis.

# THE MARKET REVIEWS

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**Weekly Review.**

**MODERATE FLUCTUATIONS BUT ON THE WHOLE FAIRLY WELL SUSTAINED MARKETS—CONTINUED LARGE SHIPMENTS ON MATURING CONTRACTS—STOCKS GAIN SLOWLY.**

The variations in prices this week have been on a light order. Reactions to easier prices have been infrequent. On the whole the situation has shown a good undertone, while not giving out indications of material concessions in prices for the near future. The January contracts with exporters, made in the fall months when prices were materially lower than at present, have proven larger than the trade had anticipated. The deliveries upon them, in connection with home demands, have made it impossible to add materially to the stocks of the products. It is clear that January will go out with another showing of stocks that will prove unimportant as a factor in influencing prices. The shipments out of the West of lard and meats are largely ahead of those at this time last year, and notwithstanding the fact that current export demands are of a very conservative order. There is meant, of course, the fact that foreign markets are chiefly getting their supplies at decidedly under the prevailing rates, or, in other words, that they were fortunate enough to contract ahead, in October and November, when the January delivery was available at a basis much more in their favor. After these contracts are satisfied the outward movement will, probably, largely fall off, since shippers will wait for more settled conditions, while they would naturally hesitate over current figures in consideration of the cheaper stuff going out to them this month. But, whatever the slowness of new export demands it is clear that stocks must be made at the West before materially lower prices can come about. There is a belief now that February will permit the making of holdings of a more important order than has as yet taken place; the figuring over this, however, may prove disappointing. The fact of the matter is that the home distributors have yet to buy largely; they have been holding off in some degree, for several weeks, because they have felt that the situation was a little strained. It must be recollected that the home demands through last year proved the most important factor in sustaining prices. These demands may start up again in February and the large production may then be used up. The country is in as good shape for an active consumption at full prices as last year at this time. Indeed, the South, whence the demands come from chiefly, has more money than then; it has a larger cotton crop than in the previous year, while it is getting even higher prices for it; moreover, all of its other staples are selling at highly profitable prices.

Influential people have been the main buyers of lard and ribs this week. On any reaction in prices the packers have been ready to take up all offerings, while they have found quick outlets for them on their contracts. The o

siders have followed the market in a narrow way. The speculation has been about confined to the May option, and in this it has been of a more restricted order than latterly. The feeling seems to be that even the May option is pretty well strained in price, and that there is not much more possible on the "long" side in that month, while at the same time there is a good deal of fear of going short in it, consequently that the best policy to pursue is to keep deals well "evened up" and wait for developments.

The receipts of hogs have been steadily large, except for a day or two, through the week, and in excess of those of last year. Our belief is that there is exceptional supply of hogs back and that the marketing of them will be liberal, for the most part right along, and into the summer months. The average weight of the hogs is well up to that of last year at this time last year.

At this writing there is no detailed information concerning the Western stocks, although by the close of the week some information will be had relating to them. Some gain for the month will, of course, be shown, if of a moderate order. With the liberal shipments for some time to Europe the world's visible supply of lard had ought to show a material increase.

In New York, there has been unimportant business in Western steam lard, with exporters holding off. The city lard has been bought for export, as well as by the refiners, at prices to correspond with strength or weakness in Western lard. The trading in refined lard with Continent shippers has been of a restricted order, with a belief among them that February will offer a more favorable market. The business in compounds has hardly grown through the week, although their prices, 5½¢@5½¢ will prove attractive to buyers when they are convinced that the entire fat situation is fairly secure. Indeed, the compounds are rarely upon so inducing a basis for business. The city cutters have pulled up the prices of bellies a little this week, under increased demands; at least, the late asking prices have been met, where before they were nominal. Loose shoulders also have freer demands at a firmer price and loose hams are more freely wanted.

In New York, sales for the week, to this writing, 800 bbls. mess pork at \$13.50@14.50; 200 bbls. city family at \$15.00@16.00; 175 bbls. short clear at \$14.00@16.00, and fancy to \$17.00; 250 tierces Western lard, on p.t., quoted at \$7.75; 750 tierces city lard at \$7.30@7.35, to refiners; compound lard, 5¼¢@5½¢; 200 boxes clear bellies, at 7¼¢@8¢; 50 boxes backs, at 6¼¢@6½¢; 2,500 pickled shoulders, at 6¢; 4,500 pickled hams, at 8¼¢@9¼¢; 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs., 8¢; 10,000 lbs. light smoking do., 8½¢@9¢; 16,000 lbs. bellies, 14 lbs. average, 7¾¢; 3,000 lbs. clear do., 10 lbs. average, 8½¢; green bellies, 8¼¢; green hams, 9¢.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,814 bbls. pork, 14,450,176 lbs. lard, and 19,085,538 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,975 bbls. pork, 10,695,906 lbs. lard, and 12,047,087 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—A fair home business and light export demands; city tierced extra India mess, \$14.50@14.75; barreled, extra mess, \$8.00@9.00; family, \$11.00@11.50; packet, \$9.75@10.50.

**Oklahoma Live Stock Convention.**

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association will convene at Woodward on Feb. 12 and remain in session three days.

## COTTONSEED OIL

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.**

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

### Weekly Review.

#### VERY STRONG SITUATION—LIGHT OFFERINGS—DULNESS IN NEW YORK.

Despite the fact that the seaboard markets have been very dull again this week, with little export demand from any source at near the trading basis, the situation is moderately firm at slightly better prices. Any increase of demand, on the current light arrivals, would throw the market even more in the seller's favor. Considering the position of the pure lard market, cotton oil is undoubtedly cheap. On the other hand firmer prices for the oil are, in part, prevented by the current indifference of buyers. The compounds using cotton oil are, by relation with pure lard, at a lower price than ever before, and there is no question but that as soon as buyers feel that the situation is settled all around that an enormous business will be done in them. But the compound makers just now are working along on their accumulations of cotton oil rather than showing a disposition to buy freely further of it, and as awaiting developments, particularly as they find great difficulty in securing important quantities at the South on the confident attitude of the mills. At a near

period the demands for the oil from the home trade must again be large. It looks as though the pure lard market would be very well sustained for some weeks; the stock of lard in this country has grown very little this month, because the large shipments that have been made of it on January contracts executed in October and November, when the delivery was lower than at present. The small stock of lard is astonishing considering the fact that the month is the most active packing one in the season. There are not many back contracts with exporters of lard for February, and it is possible that that month may permit the making of a more important holding of the hog fat; it is quite certain that material declines in prices of lard cannot happen until the stocks of the product are materially greater. Then again the situation of the tallow markets offers encouragement for a larger consumption of the oil for soap purposes. The feeling seems to be that the oil market offers features favorably for a fairly well sustained position around current prices, and that if there was material demand it would go temporarily higher on the small receipts, while that no one cares to sell "short" even at current figures, despite the dulness of demands. The South keeps its prices relatively above the seaboard markets. Some of the smaller mills there have abated their views a little this week, but on the whole marked unwillingness to sell continues. Therefore, the shipments from the mills are small and the seaboard markets suffer in supply. However, there is oil awaiting shipment to New York from the mills, but delayed because of the "corner" in the cotton market, and the necessity of using transportation facilities for the marketing of the staple.

It must be considered that any strength to the oil market will have to depend for awhile on the influences in this country, as there is no prospect of shippers becoming interested in the near future. The foreign markets gener-

ally look upon prices here as high, and while some of them would be willing to buy fair quantities of good off yellow at New York on the basis of 30c, for soap making, yet any price above that checks their interest. The Mediterranean sources will get large supplies of peanut oil all through February, and with their accumulations of cotton oil, will probably hold off on important buying in this country until March.

In New York, sales for the week, to this writing, have been 600 bbls. prime yellow, January delivery, 31c; 500 bbls. do., 31½@31¾c; 800 bbls. do., in lots, 32c, now 32c asked; 1,200 bbls., February, 31½c; 500 bbls. crude, part at 28c; 1,000 bbls. yellow, at New Orleans, 30c, for export; 300 bbls. white, 35c (the latter scarce); 850 bbls. winter yellow, 36@37c. At the mills sales of 12 tanks crude, at the near Atlantic sections, 24@24½c; 15 tanks do., in North Alabama, 24½c; 20 tanks do., in Texas, 23@23½c; 4 tanks do., in the Valley, 24c.

Later.—Spot lots are scarce, and 31½c bid for prime yellow, with 32c asked, but February delivery is a little easier, and offered at 31½c; there is very slack buying interest, with all hands waiting for developments with the turn of the month.

### APPRAISERS' DECISION.

Protests before the Board of the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, Jan. 28:

The Importers Perkins, Goodwin & Co. claimed that the weight of certain wool pulp imported by them was incorrectly returned by the U. S. Weigher. There was found no evidence to support the claim made, and the weigher's return remained unimpeached. The protest was overruled and the decision affirmed.

### York Catalogue.

The York Mfg. Co., York, Pa., has issued its new catalogue and descriptive pamphlet for 1901. It contains finely executed half-tone illustrations of the many varieties of ice-making and refrigerating machines manufactured by the company, together with others showing the various departments of their great plant. The descriptive matter is terse, well chosen and interesting.

J. J. CAFFREY, Pres't CHAS. P. FINN,  
Formerly Sec. Ky. Refining Co. Sec. & Treas.

**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.**

REFINERS OF

"Louisville" Butter Oil.

"Progress" Butter and Cooking Oil.

"Royal" Prime Summer Yellow (Export Brand.)

"Ideal" Prime Summer White for Compound Lard.

Summer White and Yellow Miners and Soapmakers' Oils.

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Fulling and Scouring Soap.

OFFICE AND REFINERY:

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**KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.**  
**REFINING CO.,**

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

**COTTONSEED OIL,**

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,  
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,  
Crude C.S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

### SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

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"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

**Kentucky Refining Co.,**

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

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Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.



## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

### Weekly Review.

**TALLOW.**—It looked, last week, as though the market would settle from 4½¢ for city in hogheads to 4¼¢. That was the natural drift under the dull conditions of home trading and the slack look of the foreign markets. However, there was not much unsold supply in New York, and it was very easy on any demand to bring about a steadier tone. On Saturday last the demand materialized from the special source which had for a long time taken the bulk of the offerings here; the market, therefore, was sent up to 5¢ for city, on a purchase of 200 hogheads. There were all sorts of reports in New York at the time of an outlet having been found for any purchasing here for export to a leading English soap house. The fact remains that outside of this special demand there is no export interest. The English shippers as a whole are doing nothing in New York, and claim that they could not pay over 4½¢ for city in hogheads. At this writing there are further offers to sell at 5¢; while the tone of the London sale may further slacken affairs before the end of the week. This London sale showed extreme dullness, with less than one-quarter sold out of 1,000 casks offered, and prices 6d lower on mutton and 3d on beef. The whole situation is regarded by general buyers as insecure, in the respect that there is absence of general trading interest. It is true that stocks at eastern markets are only moderate, and in New York particularly that they are well sold up; of course, so long as a special demand continues to using up the offerings essentially, decided reactions in prices are not probable; developments from the indicated buying interest therefore are awaited. The soap trade of the country is not at all brisk just now; and the home soapmakers are not urged to resupply with tallow. The country made lots are arriving only moderately, and are not forming an excessive holding here; there have been 275,000 lbs. country made sold in lots at 4½¢@5¼¢, as to quality, chiefly at 5¼¢ for prime, with packages free. City edible is slow for the present, with 5½¢@5¾¢ quoted. The soapmakers at the West have in instances been freer buyers. Other sources there await more settled conditions. There have been about 2,500 tierces taken up at the West this week, chiefly at 5½¢ for prime packers, 5¢ for city and 4½¢ for No. 2. Chicago quotes prime packers at 5½¢; No. 1 do., 5½¢@5¾¢; No. 2 do., 4½¢@4¾¢; city renderers, 5½¢@5¾¢; prime country, 4½¢@5¼¢; No. 2 do., 4½¢@4¾¢.

Later.—On Thursday the tone continued tract deliveries to the home trade of about 175 dull, with a wholly nominal situation at 5¢ for city in hogheads; there were no bids; the con-hogheads will go in probably at 5¢.

**OLEO STEARINE** has not budged in New York from a 7½¢ price; at this there is a very ordinary amount of business. The large consumers have a good supply and await a more settled situation of the lard market. It is probable that an enormous business will be done in the compounds as soon as buyers feel that the general lard market is settled. The compounds are now much lower with pure lard than probably ever before, because the prices of the raw materials are not in full sympathy with the pure lard market. Sales in New York of 75,000 lbs. at 7½¢. At the West 7¢ is bid and up to 7½¢ asked.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Very little of a supply to be had. The make is more moderate than usual; this is clear from the insufficient outturns of oil. The usual trading in refined lard would send the price of the stearine higher; as it is there is just steadiness over the value. About 8¢ quoted.

**GREASE.**—The easing up of holders' views has been for a few days less marked. The reaction in tallow to firmness, and the fact that the West is doing better with greases than the Eastern markets occasions reluctance to sell except at well sustained prices. Sales of 175,000 lbs. white at 5¼¢@5½¢. "A" white quoted at 5½¢@5¾¢; "B" white, at 5¼¢@5½¢; yellow, at 4½¢@4¾¢; house, at 4¼¢@4½¢.

**GREASE STEARINE** was offered a little easier, but is now rather firmly held. There is a little export demand. With the cost of grease the stearine is ruling lower than usual. Sales of 120,000 lbs. yellow at 5½¢@5¾¢. White quoted at 5¼¢@5½¢, and yellow at 5½¢.

**LARD OIL.**—Some of the pressers have turned out a little more oil, and they are seeking a market for it at rather easier prices. When this moderate production is sold up the situation should be influenced more by the higher cost of lard. The consumption is of fair volume, as the manufacturing interests of the country are active. Sales at 65¢; other lots held a little higher.

**CORN OIL** offered lower by about ¼¢. The market is not better than \$5.25@5.50 for large and small lots. The mills have more of an accumulation to offer, while they find exporters quiet, and local distributions moderate.

### English Demand for Australian Lamb.

The English demand for frozen Australian lamb is assuming enormous proportions. From one district of South Australia alone there were exported during last season no fewer than 75,000 carcasses. One correspondent in New South Wales states that he sold in one line 4,000 of his lambs to one of the frozen-meat companies, and during the last week of October as many as 13,000 frozen lambs were exported from Adelaide alone. Such is the demand that sheep farmers, both large and small, are laying themselves out to supply it.

### DRAWBACKS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Allan W. Dalrymple, a native of Greenock, Scotland, says:

"I have just come from Brazil, where I have been for two years engaged in the cattle business, and am on my way to one of the Western States of your country to engage in ranching there. I enjoyed my stay in South America, but tired of it, and determined to try America. The section of Brazil where I was located is largely settled by English and Scotch, with a scattering of Americans, and it was from the latter I got the idea of coming to the United States. There are drawbacks in the way of a pleasant life in all South American countries, and Brazil is no exception to this rule. My principal reason for leaving was a strong dislike for the class of men we had to employ as herders and handlers. They are a rough sort of half-breed Spaniards, who have strongly vicious tendencies. They are dishonest, and will drink and gamble to excess in spite of all employers can do. If you once succeed in gaining their ill will there is nothing they will not do to avenge a fancied wrong, and they have the faculty of never forgetting an enemy. It is a common thing for a discharged ranchero to cut the wire fences of his employer's ranch and allow cattle to mix with those of the adjoining ranch, thus entailing great trouble. Their love for gambling is stronger than I have ever seen in any other people. I have known them to gather at some little village and drink and gamble away three months' wages in a single night.

"I disposed of my interest in a ranch near Rio for something less than it cost me, and now I am going to give Western America a thorough trial. From descriptions I have heard, it must be a fine country, and I hope to make a success of ranching there. I am impressed with the general business-like appearance of men here. Every one seems to have just enough of his own business to keep him busy. So far as I have seen the East, it looks to me as if prosperity were with you."

### A London Visitor.

Mr. J. C. W. Stanley, of London, England, the well-known engineer and contractor, was a visitor in the offices of The National Provisioner last week. Mr. Stanley will make a tour of the cotton States in the South, as he is much interested in the cottonseed oil industry, as well as in the fisheries business, being the inventor of machinery applicable to the working of cottonseed.

**W. W. LEWIS,**  
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,

Correspondence Solicited.

**WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.**  
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TALLOW

**SOAP MATERIALS**

GREASE

....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA  
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL  
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI  
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL  
OLIVE OIL FOODS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## HIDES AND SKINS

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES**—The strength of the present packer market is practically monopolized by branded stock, any appreciable call for natives having ceased. Buyers needing certain selections of branded stock were obliged to pay the prices demanded, as holders were indisposed to concession on this variety of hides, though there is not much doubt but what a reasonable offer for natives would receive very favorable consideration.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, were in indifferent movement. Holders are asking 12c, but this is the limit and is above the views of most buyers. It is probable that there are a sufficient quantity available at fractionally lower prices to satisfy the demand.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at 11c, though in view of the increasing supply, this price cannot be said to be strong.

No. 1 COLORADO STEERS have sold to the number of 4,000 at 10½c, and are firmly sustained at the price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in substantial quantity at 12c. There are numerous bids fractionally below this figure, and their future acceptance does not seem unlikely in view of the rather weak state of the market.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have moved in moderate volume at 10½c. Light weights are but an indifferent factor at 10c.

**BRANDED COWS** are one of the strong features of the market, about 9,000 bringing from 9½c@9¾c, according to date of salting.

**NATIVE BULLS** are now available at 10c, a small quantity having sold on that basis.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—The country situation shows less strength than it did last week, buffs having appreciably weakened, a large number having been moved on the late schedule basis, which sales exerted a very adverse influence over native packer stock. It now seems to be the opinion of the disinterested element that buffs now quotable at 8½c will recede to even money in the very early future.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are rather a vague quantity, as orders at 8½c and 7½c, which holders were reluctant to accept, have coincidentally, with the recession in buff values, been withdrawn, though as yet these prices prevail, at least nominally.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are not an important factor, though a choice selection moved at 8½c flat.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have moved in the two selections in a small way at 9c and 8c. Some of the dealers are sold ahead on this variety.

**NATIVE BULLS** are rather an indifferent factor at 8c, which is practically the outside price.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, in ordinary country selection, are a strong feature, being scarce and firmly held at 11½c.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are of inferior grade and in limited request. They are available at 9½c.

**DEACONS** are in good demand at 60c@80c.

**SLUNKS**, 25c.

**HORSE HIDES** are an active variety at \$3.50.

**SHEEPSKINS**—The market is not especially brisk, though last week's sales cleaned up the surplus. We quote:

No. 1 PACKER PELTS, \$1.00@1.10.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80c@90c.

PACKER LAMBS, 95c@1.05.

### BOSTON.

Local tanners are generously supplied with buffs, consequently 8½c offerings afford no al-

lurement. New England is strong at 8½c, being in excellent request. Offerings of both calf and sheepskins are inadequate to the demand, which is very brisk, despite the prices asked, though there are tanners who were not disposed to meet the present price of sheepskins.

### PHILADELPHIA.

The tanners are well supplied and the inferior quality of present offerings does not appeal to them. Their continuance along this line will very likely result in depressed values as stocks are in accumulating tendency. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10c@10½c.

CITY COWS, 8½c@9c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½c@10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½c@8¾c.

BULLS, 7½c@8c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Very little doing.

CALFSKINS in good request at firm prices.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES**—The city slaughter market is well sold up, though the strength of prices is a matter of question. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c@11¾c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10½c.

CITY COWS, 9½c.

BULLS, 9½c@9¾c.

CALFSKINS (see page 42).

### KANSAS CITY.

Last week closed with sales of some 17,000 hides, making the packers feel very comfortable indeed, placing branded stocks in a very strong position. So far this week there has been little trading, but this is easily accounted for, for the simple reason there is very little to offer in the way of branded stocks. Some light Texas were sold at 10½c. There are very few Texas of any description offered in this market. At present branded cows are in small supply; any effort to put them over 9½c, however, so far, has proved a dead failure. Colorados are fairly well sold up, some offered, but 10½c is the highest price that the tanners will indulge in; above this price they simply fall back, "not in the market." Butts are also closely sold up, and are held firmly at 11c. When we approach the native market it is somewhat different. Nearly all the packers have some native steers to offer, and there is no doubt but that January hides hang fire at 12c; they are not rapid sellers; however, when they are fairly in February and March, which are the poorest hides of the year, the January hides may assume a valuation in the tanners' eyes which they have not at present; they are, therefore, what may be called on the doubtful edge of 12c. January heavy native cows are not meeting with any large favor with the tanners, though they are quite willing to pick up earlier hides. Light native cows are sold in a small way, though stocks in Kansas City would not cut much of a figure in either raising or lowering the market. On the whole the market for the past week has been a very satisfactory one indeed, and the outlook is not of a desponding character.

**SHEEPSKINS**—This week there has been a general cleaning up of sheepskins; one enterprising puller about swept the market clean, paying for wool pelts from \$1.10 to \$1.20, and for lambskins 75c to 85c. At present writing the packers are bare of stocks.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation has lost tone since our last report, partially because certain country classes, on which contemporary packer varieties are more or less dependent, that is, inasmuch as a radical movement in the price of one invariably has its effect on the other. Thus it was that packer native hides lost caste with the recession of buffs. The principal

strength of the present packer market is in its branded stock which is so closely sold up that the packers are the controlling element and up to a certain point at least are in a position to dictate terms. The packer market, taken as a whole, however, does not afford much prospect of early activity. The country situation shows neither strength nor activity, though it would naturally seem that recent clearance transactions would contribute to both. The fact is that the recently developed weakness in buffs has exerted a depressing influence not only over this market, but has also seriously affected contemporary varieties in the packer class. The concessions already made and in prospect have taken all of the snap out of the situation and the imminent prospect of 8c buffs naturally militates against appreciable operation at a fractionally higher price. Boston tanners are not favorably inclined toward 8½c buffs, as most of them are well supplied. It is doubtful even if this were not the case whether many of them could be induced to anticipate their needs, even on an 8½c basis, in view of the receding tendency prevailing at Western points. The Philadelphians are averse to buying inferior hides, especially as they are generally well supplied and realize that they can probably defer purchase with advantage to themselves.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c@12c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11c; Colorado steers, 10½c; No. 1 native cows, 10½c; under 55 lbs., 10c; branded cows, 9½c@9¾c; native bulls, 10c.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 8½c; No. 2, 7½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 7½c@8½c; branded steers and cows, 8½c flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 8c@9c; native bulls, 8c; calf-skins, for No. 1, 11½c; kips, for No. 1, 9½c; deacons, 60c@80c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.50; packer pelts, \$1.00@1.10; country pelts, 80c@90c; packer lambs, 95c@1.05.

### BOSTON—

Buff hides, 8½c@8¾c; New England hides, 8½c.

### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c@11¾c; butt-branded steers, 10½c; side-branded steers, 10½c; city cows, 9½c; native bulls, 9½c@9¾c; calfskins (see page 42).

### HIDELETS.

New York cellars are well cleaned up and the situation rather apathetic, as a consequence of indifference on the part of both buyer and seller.

John H. Yocum, formerly chemist for the United States Leather Co., is now operating the Yocum Mfg. Co., located in Newark, N. J. The new company finishes leather and will supply chemical analysis to tanners.

At the convention of the National Board of Trade, held in Washington last week, a set of resolutions opposing the duty on hides was adopted by a unanimous vote. This is regarded as being the most forceful and effective action yet taken.

Fire started last Wednesday in the engine room of James C. Malone & Co.'s sheepskin curing factory, at Grove and Fourteenth streets, Jersey City. The building is a four-story brick, and all the floors were well saturated with grease. All the interior of the building was burned out, the stock destroyed, and the machinery badly damaged. The loss is placed at \$20,000.

### Moving From Reservation.

Owing to the fact that the Secretary of the Interior will not renew the leases of the cattlemen in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, and in the Wichita reservation, on account of the fact that these lands are to be opened to settlement next year, vast herds of cattle are being moved north by the owners so as to get them across the quarantine line before Feb. 1, when the time limit on Southern cattle expires.



## PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

Conducted by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

From Bulletin No. 63.

Experiment No. 2.

(Continued.)

The quantity of food consumed by the two lots during the different months was as follows:

TABLE IX.—QUANTITY OF FOOD CONSUMED BY LOTS C AND D BY PERIODS.

	Days.	Lot C.		Lot D.	
		Milk.	Grain mixture.	Milk.	Grain mixture.
December, 1896.....	31	3,162	538	515	708
January, 1897.....	31	3,864	784	708	708
February, 1897.....	28	3,830	875	878	878
March, 1897.....	31	3,892	1,168	1,169	1,169
Total .....	121	14,248	3,365	3,330	3,330

The pigs used in this experiment were grade Berkshire, and were purchased from William Shaw, Coleville, Montgomery County, Md., on Oct. 26, 1896, and were about two months old. They were divided into two lots and fed on a preliminary ration for one month and then the experiment proper commenced Dec. 1, 1896.

TABLE X.—WEIGHTS AND GAINS OF PIGS IN LOTS C AND D, BY MONTHS, DURING FEEDING EXPERIMENT. (SIX PIGS IN EACH LOT.)

	Days.	Lot C.		Lot D.	
		Weight.	Gain.	Weight.	Gain.
December 1.....	31	384	252	340	175
January 1.....	31	686	292	524	175
February 1.....	31	964	278	727	203
March 1.....	28	1,200	236	945	218
April 1.....	31	1,514	314	1,168	223
Total .....	121		1,120		819

In Lot D, if we assume that it requires the same number of pounds of hominy chop and ground fodder to produce 1 lb. of pork, that is 5.27 lbs. of a mixture of 3 parts of hominy chop and 1 part ground fodder to produce 1 lb. of pork, then the 1,903 lbs. of this mixture consumed by Lot D would have 361 lbs. of pork to its credit. This would leave a balance of 458 lbs. of pork as produced by 1,427 lbs. of a mixture of 2 parts linseed meal and 1 part King gluten meal. Allowing the prices above quoted for hominy chop and the new corn product, and the cost price of the linseed meal to be \$16.50 per ton, and gluten meal at \$13.50 per ton, would make the 819 lbs. of gain for Lot D cost \$20.52, or \$2.51 per cwt. If we should calculate the separator skim milk consumed by Lot C at one cent per gallon, the common price at creameries, then the gain produced by this lot would cost \$3.10 per cwt. Even at this price the ration balanced with the by-products linseed meal and gluten meal would produce pork over one-half cent per pound cheaper than the ration balanced with skim milk. If same valuation was given for the cost of the pork produced by Lot C as by Lot D the value of the separator skim milk would be 6 cents per cwt. for balancing a ration, as compared to linseed and gluten meals at the above prices.

The following cut shows the average pigs from the two lots dressed.

If we calculate the cost of the gain produced during the different feeding periods using the above basis for the cost of the grain feeds and one cent per gallon or 11 cents per cwt. for milk, we have the figures shown in the following table for the cost of 100 lbs. of pork during the different feeding periods.

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE FOOD CONSUMED, GAIN IN WEIGHT AND COST OF GAIN PER HUNDRED POUNDS, BY PERIODS.

Period.	Month.	Days.	Food consumed.		Gain in weight.	Cost of gain per cwt.
			Milk. pounds.	Grain. pounds.		
Lot C—						
First	December	31	3,162	538	292	\$2.26
Second	January	31	3,864	784	278	3.15
Third	February	28	3,830	875	236	3.90
Fourth	March	31	3,892	1,168	314	3.29
Lot D—						
First	December	31	...	515	175	1.90
Second	January	31	...	708	203	2.44
Third	February	28	...	878	218	2.60
Fourth	March	31	...	1,169	223	3.38

It will be noticed from the data previously given that the pigs used in this experiment

were sold at about seven months old when the average weight for both lots was 223 lbs., which is heavy enough for market. From the

above table we see, with one exception, the older the pigs became the more they ate for a pound of gain, and consequently the more it cost to produce 100 lbs. of pork. From this the lesson should be learned that it is possible to make marketable pork of pigs but a few months old, and that the most profit is made during the earlier months of the life of the pig.

### PROTECTS AND SAVES DAMAGE.

There has been occasion to make mention in these columns from time to time heretofore of the activity and growth of the International Sprinkler Company of Philadelphia and Atlanta. The push and energy of the concern has brought them very speedily into wide prominence among all users of automatic fire protection, including the owners of mills, factories, and, in fact, every sort of property that is subject to the fire hazard.

The very excellent work that this company is installing has also placed them on a very high plane among all classes of insurance interests in the way of increased business, and is producing a constantly expanding business for this concern.

In the past few years they have been awarded many important contracts for the installation of the International sprinkler system, both wet and dry. Notable among these contracts has been one from Charles O. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for all of his great business blocks, this contract alone amounting to nearly 8,000 heads. It is one of the most important contracts of the sort that has ever been awarded in the East.

Among other awards to them are the following list: The Philadelphia Knitting Mills, John Scanlan & Son, the National Theater, E. Sutro & Son, the Anvil Printing Co., the Hensel-Colladay Co., Philadelphia Tapestry Mills, Shoemaker & Busch, Merchant & Co., Inc.; Thomas Henry & Sons, Thomas L. Leedom; John Dobson, C. C. Harrison, Ivins, Dietz & Magee, Ripka Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.; American Steel Casting Co., Chester, Pa.; Cold Spring Bleaching & Finishing Works, Yardley, Pa.; the Diamond Silk Co.,

York, Pa.; Standard Steel Works, Burnham, Pa.; Crescent Belt & Packing Co., East

Trenton, N. J.; Fries Harley Co., Gloucester, N. J.; Garstons Bros., Baltimore, Md.; National Tube Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.; Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C.; Louise Cotton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.; Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.; American Warehouse Co., Spray, N. C.; Lily Mills, Spray, N. C.; E. L. Shuford, Hickory, N. C.; Linn Mill Co., China Grove, N. C.; Goldville Mfg. Co., Goldville, S. C.; Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, S. C.

A special feature that the International Company is making of the conduct of their business is the pleasure they take in affording all buyers information and full detail of the value of automatic sprinklers and the cost of making installations. Every class of property owners could address them and could doubtless learn much of interest about how to reduce their fire hazard and insurance cost.

When consideration is given to the published statements of the enormous fire losses in the congested city districts alone, the actual loss over premiums in Philadelphia in 1900 being more than a million dollars, it is clear indication that property owners in such districts should look into the merits of sprinklers for complete buildings or for the cellars alone.

Messrs. Merchant & Co., Inc., are to be congratulated on the record they have made in the International Sprinkler Co., which is controlled and managed by them.

### WANTED.

A second hand vacuum evaporator suitable for glue making, also other fittings for a glue factory. Give particulars and price of what you have. Address "GLUE," care of this paper.

**A** LIMITED London company, \$3,000,000 capital, will consider sole agency controlling Europe for labor saving machinery, useful novelties, heating and lighting devices, motor vehicles, food products, clothing, toilet, household and smoking specialties; full particulars required. **MANAGER, 48 Rupert St., W., London, England.**

### PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES**—Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Old Custom House, Third and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Feb. 5, 1901, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the following-named subsistence stores: Pork, Bacon, Flour, Beans, Rice, Tomatoes, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Groceries, Spices, Pipes, Tobacco, Toilet Soap, Stationery, Dry Goods, Notions and Sundries. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, price and quality being equal. Specifications and conditions, giving necessary information and blank proposals will be furnished upon application to this office. **JOHN J. CLAGUE, Lieut. Col., A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.**

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES**—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing March 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Feb. 12, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Feb. 12, 1901" and addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, C. S., U. S. A.

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## IMPORTANT POINT TO MARKETMEN.

The average marketman will tell you that there is no use of reading or studying market conditions because he only buys on a small scale. He tells you this because he believes that it is true.

The biggest and the best and the richest marketmen are not a bit smarter than a lot of smaller men who do not even seem to get along. They are not smarter, but they are more careful. They study three things: Prices, human nature and the movements of live stock. They also put in a side lesson on the quality of meats so as to know how to pick the best beef for the same price.

No man will say that 300 carcasses of meat hanging in a cooler are one quality if they are the same price. The experienced and careful man picks the best, and is thus enabled to put the price up to his customer, or to sell that customer tenderer and better beef at the price than his careless competitor. Every marketman knows that the box price of beef runs up and down from day to day and week to week. That is due to the "run" of live stock at the centers. The hustling marketman gets the correct idea from a safe trade paper which studies these things for him. So he buys more when beef is down and less when it is up. The same with mutton. When beef is 8c one week with light runs following the butcher can buy with profit and store for a rise the next week at 8½c, saves or makes him a half cent per pound as the case may be. When mutton clogs the market it is time to buy and store; then trot it out when the market is free and prices jump up a bit. There are other things which the reader and the studier of the safe and reliable trade paper learns that is profitable to his business. If you will look about you, you will see The National Provisioner, for instance, in all of the chief retail markets because it pays the price to see what the hogs, the steers, the sheep, the buyers and the sellers were doing during the week. Study your business and keep posted.

## WANT MEAT INSPECTORS.

A civil service examination of candidates desiring to become meat inspectors will be held in Helena, Mont., Feb. 5. Any individual who is a citizen of the United States and a graduate of some school of veterinary surgery is eligible. The present register of successful individuals who have tried the examination has been found not ample to meet the demands of the department. In the examination veterinary pathology will count 25 points, meat inspection 40 points and such common branches as spelling, arithmetic and penmanship 35 points.

\*\* The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seized for week ending Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1901: Beef, 20,700 lbs.; veal, 1,940 lbs.; mutton, 1,900 lbs.; poultry, 3,480 lbs.; pork, 8,070 lbs.; total, 31,000 lbs.

## THAT BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

That was a great beefsteak dinner at 44th street and First avenue last Saturday night. The feast was given by the United Dressed Beef Co. M. B. A. The event was to celebrate the success of the great organization as an association. As guests, the U. D. B. M. B. A. had the members of the company, the patrons of the association and prominent people in the trade.

This sumptuous beefsteak dinner was served in the big dining room on the upper floor of the U. D. B. Co.'s immense building. The big hall was tastefully and profusely decorated. Plenty of beer, ale and other soft drinks including extras were served. The wide popularity of the hosts and of the juicy steaks which were cut from the famous beef killed by the U. D. B. Co. was attested by the fact that fully 250 prominent members of the Produce Exchange and in the trade sat at the laden tables and competed for the honor of stocking away more beefsteak than the law allows on the best \$10-a-day hotel menu. So bountiful was the supply of succulent cuts that two Buffalo Silent meat choppers couldn't have chewed up what was left after the vest buttons of the diners were straining at their last cables for more room.

The dinner had not progressed very far before Carl Dreier, of the Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., Mayer Meyers, the well known beef merchant at 44th street and First avenue, and Francis Matting, of C. F. Matting & Co., attracted the attention of the admiring hosts. An old sausage maker said: "Mein Gott! Mine grinder vooden't take feed like dot." Frank M. looked up to catch the remark, thereby lost a pound in chewing time and only got honorable mention. Carl Dreier carried off the first prize for getting rid of the greatest amount of those U. D. B. steaks. The prize was an imitation of a tanned hide. In responding to the toast of his success, Mr. Dreier said, among other things:

"This isn't the kind of hide skinning I am generally used to getting."

As he was chock full to the roots of his back teeth a long speech was not insisted upon. The rest was expressed in a well larded smile.

Mayer Meyers, the noted beef judge, won second prize. Those who watched the big butcher storing away his steaks insist that about two pounds of the juicy bovine were lost in his "innerds" that were not accounted for and that this fact and the tugging tension of his waistband should have given him the coveted first prize. But M. M. made a dozen pounds of steak look sick. Among the numerous host present that took a preliminary canter at the coveted prize The National Provisioner's representative recalls:

Carl Dreier, general manager W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., and member of the Produce Exchange; David C. Link, Francis Matting, Henry Matting, Jacob Leiser, Mr. H. C. Blatchford (Swift and Company's Exchange representative), Mr. Hall, of Hewitt, Cooper Co.; Jacob Wertheim, American Hide & Leather Co., and manager of his company; Frank Vandenhove, J. J. O'Connor, Standard Oil Co.; M. Frankfort, B. B. Doundey,

Charles Dobbs, Frank Cook and others, all members of the New York Produce Exchange. There were other members of this great commercial organization present.

L. Kirchheimer, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., was present with a great vacant cavity under his sunken vest.

There were also present Commissioner Frank J. Lantry and Police Captain Lantry, along with other notables.

The killers of U. D. B. beef found that they weren't in it in the eating line with the great consuming public which always has a watery tooth for such excellent viands. A fine vaudeville show filled in the fun and merriment of the occasion. The editor of The National Provisioner was prevented by absence at the great convention of the National Live Stock Association, at Salt Lake City, from doing a "stunt."

## THE BUTCHER AS PERPETUAL MOTION.

[The National Provisioner's butcher poet laureate has had the following on the Sunday closing question suggested to him by a muse.]

BY LEON ALEXANDRE.

When e'er a country's laws are made by so-lons deep and wise,  
To execute them faithfully sure everybody tries.

All banks and schools must close at 3 throughout the East and West,  
So overworked financial brains and children may have rest.

In every line of business, whatever it may be,  
There should at least be one day left in which we can be free.

For ev'ry human being's weal fair Nature's laws are best,  
As each man needs one restful day to bring back tone and zest.

The best paid lives of wealthy men from Maine to Frisco's shore  
Were jammed with toll six busy days, and then their work was o'er.  
The man who cuts your beefsteaks off and sends you roasts and chops  
Is working hard for seven long days each week, and never stops.

Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, or e'en Fourth July,  
Or, yet, on Decoration Day, when pleasure seekers fly

To some relaxing spot for rest, your butcher's at his block  
A chopping meat from early morn through noon to ten o'clock.

He has some rights like other men, but drills, and drills, and drills;  
He labors hard on profits small; his ice house gives him chills.

But Nature makes this law: "One day for play; for work, six days."  
Who breaks this law by ceaseless strain with wreck the damage pays.

The man who works six days and fails to earn his daily bread,  
Should drop the saw and knife and learn another trade instead.  
Let butchers get together, then; be loyal true and blue,  
And not make thousands suffer much to feed the greedy few.

Some day they'll close on Sundays and shut each market up tight.  
Now start the long petition which each "boss" should gladly sign;  
We'll send a big committee up to talk it on our Rhine.  
And if need be for merry fight to get a statute through—  
Which yields a day of rest to hordes who serve the thoughtless few—  
We'll push and push and crowd the thing each night and every day  
Till those of hard profession gain Dame Nature's rest relay.

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

BLUE RIBBON JERSEY.  
HOUSES.

The firm of Morris Weisbart & Co., corner Henderson and 20th street, is too well known and too popular to need much introduction. Mr. Weisbart is one of the youngest slaughterers in this country, and he has the knowledge of a lifetime crowded into his thirteen years of experience. He has been located at the above address for the past seven years, where he slaughters the fine small stock and calves that his buyers can find all through the country.

When a young man is so very successful one need not look far for the reasons. Mr. Weisbart never makes a promise which he cannot keep. He treats all of his customers alike. He is courteous and strictly honorable in all of his dealings, and when Morris Weisbart says a thing it goes. So enviable a reputation is not gained in a month or in a year, but years of conscientious work are required to prove a man's worth. This has certainly been done by this enterprising and hustling young man. It takes an "A 1" firm to fill orders just as carefully over the telephone or by messenger as though you went yourself, and half of this firm's ever increasing business is done by telephone or messenger.

The dealing public are not slow to appreciate reliability in a business man. So, when Weisbart & Co. get hold of a customer he can't be pulled away. If the trading world were fuller of such honorable men business would be a comfort and a pleasure. But they are "scarce."

## Near a Honeymoon.

Charles Weisbart, brother of the well-known Morris Weisbart, of Morris Weisbart & Co., Henderson and 20th street, Jersey City, will be married on Feb. 10 to Miss Belle Strauss, of New York. The young lady is one of the most charming of her sex, in proof of which she is by unanimous vote considered to be the belle of Avenue A, Manhattan. The young couple will be united at Sherry's, and will proceed at once on a wedding trip to Albany, Niagara Falls, Washington, Delaware Water Gap and the principal cities through the New England States. The National Provisioner extends heartiest congratulations.

\*\* John Gerth, of 604 Newark avenue, is one of the few men who kills and dresses his own poultry and knows how to do it properly. Mr. Gerth also has the distinction of being the only man who closes up his store on Sundays in his neighborhood.

\*\* Louis Levy & Bro. are a firm of up-to-date and hustling men. Having had eighteen years' experience in their line, they are capable of filling any orders no matter how large they may be. The Levy Bros. are also willing to be put on record as being ready to close Sundays.

## THE FINE NAGLE BALL.

Everybody knows Sam Nagle, the handsome, honest, pushing, big-hearted small stock abattoir man of Jersey City. He is an important meat factor in both Jersey City and in New York City, as any one knows who has visited his abattoir in "Jersey" or his important wholesale house at Gansevoort Market, and most butchers have visited the one or the other and done business with the genial Sam in person or with his urban representatives. Well, Sam Nagle's employees gave their big annual ball at Pohlmann's Hall, on Jersey City Heights, Monday night, and had

the "big pull" politician of Hudson County, N. J., as chief guest. The inspiration of the purview of the Nagle slaughter house which could be seen lent zest to the event, so every one rollicked and had the best time on record upon the Heights. The hall and ball were full of employees, politicians and good times, all loaded with fun and good humor. The way the vote swingers swung the girls and whispered low showed that some were yet "matrimonial candidates." The following familiar faces were seen: Commissioners Hauck and Nolan, Mr. McLaughlin ex-County Clerk; George Fleir (who went over to represent the S. & S. Co.); Mr. Sam Nagle himself, Dick O'Grady, Manager H. Dunbar (manager of Mr. Nagle's branch in Newark), J. F. Nagle, M. J. Kernan (of Nagle's West Washington Market, New York city branch), E. A. Nagle, Frank Heams, John McCauley, Michael N. Nagle, Joe Cunningham, Wm. Shawnessey, Will J. Healy and a house full of others in and out of the trade. Most of the guests brought either their wives or their sweethearts, according to whichever they had.

The grand march was a pretty evolution. During its progress Mr. Nagle was presented with an elaborate and profuse floral horseshoe which was a token of his just popularity among his employees. The house rang with applause as the smiling recipient bore the trophy around the floor. Everything tended to make the affair a perfect success—pretty, well-dressed girls, handsome gallant men, good music and a good programme were all there, and all went well together to the delight of everybody. Sam Nagle's name is justly a household word where he is known.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The retail butchers of the West Side, Edwardsville, Pa., have formed an association among themselves and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Association, of Grand Rapids, Mich., had their great ball some days ago. The guests had the best of everything.

Twenty of the butchers of Saginaw, Mich., have organized the Saginaw Butchers' Ice Company and bought the plant of C. M. Clute. The plant now has a capacity of 2,500 tons. This capacity will be trebled. The following officers were elected:

President—C. W. Henning.  
Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Westhoff.  
Board of Directors—Robert F. Edelhoff, chairman; Andrew Fink, Chas. A. Kuebler.  
Manager—Louis Moll.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Chester, Pa., which was recently organized, has merged with the Business Men's Association.

The State Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Indiana (headquarters at South Bend), had relinquished the idea of introducing an amending garnishment law in the present Legislature of that State, as there is scant likelihood of its being passed.

The retail butchers of Cincinnati, Ohio, at a mass meeting had the pleasure last week of hearing State Secretary Arthur R. Pickering, E. J. Hovey, of Cleveland; Fred Laub, of Akron; J. W. Kloss, of Canton; A. A. Appell, of Youngstown, and other speakers. The object was to assist in organization work. An association was formed.

## BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—W. J. Dunn, Bridgeport; meat, etc.; damaged by fire.—J. Thomas, Meriden; meats; discontinued.

ILLINOIS.—W. N. Goodson, Greenville; meats; sold out.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Locke & Rankin, Boston; provisions; assigned.—L. C. Folsom, Lynn; prov., etc.; damaged by fire.—E. R. O'Connor, Milford; meats, etc.; assigned.—C. Z. Gauthier, Springfield; meats, etc.; sold out.—Geo. W. Davis, Bedford; meats; petition in bankruptcy.—H. S. Keiths, Boston; meats, chattel mortgage, \$130.—J. E. Tyrell, Lowell; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$281.

MICHIGAN.—J. Niffeneger, South Haven; meat; sold out.

MISSOURI.—S. Parker, Morsey; meats; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Johnson & McDuffe, Manchester; provisions; dissolved.

NEW JERSEY.—Rob. Heineman, Hoboken; meat; chattel mortgage, \$320.

OHIO.—G. Redderson, Hamler; meat; discontinued.—E. S. Johnson, Kent; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$1,100; F. Bunn, Toledo; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$5,500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—B. Reilly, Lebanon; meat; dead.

WISCONSIN.—Klotz & Krisher, Milwaukee; meat; dissolved.—A. Gottschalk, Milwaukee; meat; chattel mortgage, \$125.

## New Shops.

W. I. Meadows & Co. have opened a new meat market at Girard, Ga.

Theodore Magerum, at Mill street, Trenton, N. J., opened a market.

G. B. Moening, in the Beck block, Ottawa, Ohio.

Curtis Sternburgh, at 92 East Fulton street, Gloversville, N. Y., opened a market.

Joseph Ward building a cold storage annex to his market at Steen, Minn.

Martin Spreitzer, in the McArdle building, Railroad avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

Fred Coons will not open his contemplated market at Halfmoon, N. Y. He has leased the Arie Haley farm instead.

## Business Changes.

Mostyn Parry, Granville, N. Y., has been succeeded by William Rowlands.

M. S. Perly, Lebanon, N. H., has sold his interest in the firm of Strong & Perly.

R. H. Whittier, Lewiston, Me., has been succeeded by Fred. Harding.

Christopher Woerne has purchased the Breitach market at Toledo, Ohio.

Frank Leonard succeeds Rogers & Wright at Coloma, Mich.

Charles Downer, Lunenburg, Vt., has been succeeded by Franklin Bell.

Fred Becker succeeds Rice & White, Los Angeles, Cal.

E. M. Phelps has removed from Hadlyme to Centerbrook, Conn.



**\$1000<sup>00</sup> IN GOLD**

**WE WILL PAY \$1,000.00 IN GOLD IF FREEZE-EM IS NOT THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR PORK SAUSAGE & CHOPPED BEEF IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE**

and have never used Freeze-Em in it, write us and we will send you a sample bottle FREE OF ANY CHARGE. Freeze-Em will cause pork sausages and Hamburg steak to retain their fresh appearance. Freeze-Em will keep roasts, loins and all cuts of meat in a perfectly fresh condition, regardless of the weather. It can be used with wonderful results, for washing meat and poultry which is somewhat tainted. Every butcher who ever tried it would not be without it again for ten times the cost.

A liberal size sample bottle and descriptive circular is sent you free of charge, simply for the asking.

We wish to caution customers who buy Freeze-Em from jobbers to beware of fraudulent imitations.

**B. HELLER & CO., Chemists**

249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

\*\* President Ferdinand Sulzberger and his son, Dr. N. Sulzberger, were out in Kansas City last week looking over the company's huge packing plant there.

\*\* Richard Holmes, the proprietor of the "Philadelphia" Meat Market at 1172 Fulton street, Brooklyn, owes Alfred Purdy Smith, Jr., some apologies, so the latter asserts, for certain intrusions upon his prerogatives as a fiancé. The air smells sulphurous at times about that section.

\*\* Hart & Sullivan, two horse butchers, asked for a horse abattoir license. The Board of Health denied the application Tuesday. They "only wanted to make bologna and tripe," so they said. Just think of horse tripe and horse sausages! Ugh!

\*\* Jake Simon, of 75th street and Second avenue, has been going to night school after his attention was called to two signs hanging in his store. One called attention to his "lame chops." A crutch for the chop, Jake. The other sign called for "chapped beef." A little cold cream, Jake.

\*\* H. Kirschbaum, of 604 Tenth avenue, is one of the youngest and most successful butchers on the West Side. He is only 20 years old, and conducts one of the best markets in the city. His beautiful cashier, Miss Kittle Wirth, wins the dollars out of the young men's pockets. It comes natural to her.

\*\* Charles Frank, of No. 740 Greenwich street, has been looking very happy of late, and we have just found out why. He has brewed 235 gallons of the finest claret. If you doubt it, call on him, as he is one of the most hospitable of men. The writer left Mr. Frank's store with a brain much befogged.

\*\* Fred Gippert has moved his store from 21 Sixth avenue to a larger and handsomer store at No. 56 Sixth avenue. Mr. Gippert's business has increased so much of late that he found the change necessary. Karst & Glocke put in the fixtures in their usual good style.

\*\* Paul Butow, of 207 Hester street, is known to every man, woman and child in his vicinity. Mr. Butow claims that he can make more sandwiches in a given space of time than any man living. This is in the form of a challenge to any delicatessen dealer in the United States.

\*\* Jim Stewart, of Armour & Co.'s general Eastern staff, was seen in the company's general offices at Chicago last week behaving himself with becoming dignity. He was en route.

\*\* A bad cold got hold of Richard Webber the early part of the week and stuffed him up somewhat. He feels about O. K. now.

\*\* Tim Harrington thinks that cows are raising their calves too high—at least the price is. His company had some this week which cost \$9.50, every cent of it landed.

\*\* The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has built on enough new offices in the rear of the general offices of the big plant at 45th street and First avenue, which, if exposed to public view, would, in themselves, look like a big structure. That comes of a growing trade.

\*\* Moe Frank reckons that he knows the difference between a three-day-old pig and a bull pup of the same age and that's why he wins cigars on some bets.

\*\* Wallie Blumenthal has gone to delightful Palm Beach, Florida, for a few weeks' rest and holiday in the interest of his health. A sojourn at the famous Royal Poinciana is enough to enchant and rest any tired mind or frame.

\*\* Ask Jim Weston how many "bobs" were packed into a bag from Camak to Cromei. That's over on the old sod, "av. course."

\*\* Naus Bros. Co. have opened a market convenient to their recently wrecked one at 125th street and Third avenue, but will not re-fit the burned premises until the fire losses are all properly adjusted. In the meantime some inconvenience is experienced.

\*\* The East Side wholesale markets are kept commendably clean and hides there are handled in a minimum of malodorous atmosphere.

\*\* John H. Wetzel, the butcher and provision man, at 227 W. 106th street, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,125; assets, \$1,281.

\*\* General Eastern Manager C. E. Ayer, of Nelson Morris & Co., went to Chicago on Saturday on a sort of recreation and general look-around trip. He returns this week.

\*\* George McDougall, of Armour & Co.'s staff, flashed his pleasant smile around over the staff in the general offices at Chicago last week.

\*\* Mr. Hotchkiss was down from Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday. He is the image of his father, and is a most pleasant, incisive business man.

\*\* Mrs. Eliza Franklin, the wife of Gabriel Franklin, the butcher, who resides at 1632 Amsterdam avenue, after alighting from a trolley car at 110th street on Sunday night became faint and died while waiting for her car. She had been visiting her son.

\*\* Assemblyman O'Connor, of New York City, has introduced in the legislature at Albany the joint petition of the State Retail Butchers' Association and of the Benchmen's Association of the State asking for the enforced closing of all butcher shops in the State on Sundays. The measure has a good chance of passing, as there is no one but the general buying public to oppose the passage of the measure.

\*\* The Yonkers (N. Y.) Board of Health is getting after the sausage-makers for "disappearing" old horses into a casing for sausages. The insinuation is that Gotham participates in it. The Bologna Manufacturers' Protective Association of Manhattan and the Bronx justly rises to deny that anything but first-class meats are used in Father Knickerbocker's factories. We believe them.

\*\* John Ramm, the butcher at 42 Carmine street, is had up for selling horse meat for beef in his place. He must have thought he was in "gay Paree." But he wasn't, so the officer of the Health Board informed him.

\*\* C. G. Logeman, the senior partner in the market firm of Logeman & Kiefer, at Fulton street and Sheppard avenue, Brooklyn, died Wednesday of last week of pneumonia after an operation. He was buried Friday following.

\*\* General Manager Christian, of the Cudahy Packing Co., has been south all the week.

\*\* General Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift and Company's New York abattoir, says: "Beefsteak dinners are all right if they are not made a regular thing."

\*\* Judge Divver can sink 14 lbs. and some ounces of beefsteak at one contest, but the average man would "bust" if sentenced to do such a thing.

\*\* Adolph Fingke, a butcher who was committed from his home to the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, July 10 last, for some reason hanged himself with a sheet in his ward Wednesday morning. He was 46 years old.

\*\* George Kreth, the butcher, of 230 East New York avenue, Brooklyn, has been arrested for the results of the shot he fired on Jan. 1. The bullet hit John Spohm, who has since died from blood poisoning. The whole affair is believed to have been an unfortunate accident. Mr. Kreth was paroled on Wednesday. He is a business man of good reputation, and, it seems, was firing his pistol to welcome the new century when this trouble befell him.

## CONRON BROS. AT THE BIG POULTRY SHOW.

The beauty of the Poultry Show, recently held at Madison Square Garden, was greatly enhanced by the artistic display of Conron Bros., largest poultry dealers of the country.

The exhibition was conducted by Richard Brady and Herbert Forbes.

The display included fancy dressed stock from all parts of the country, the Wisconsin stuffed geese, the Philadelphia Swedesboro (milk-fed) chickens, along with Jumbo squab, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. a dozen were the most attractive.

The game arrayed from the small English snipe to the large wild turkey, included havre de grace canvas backs, 7 to 8 lbs. a pair, red head, 6 to 7 lbs. a pair.

The beauty of the blue and green-winged teal added greatly to the show, for being intermixed with golden and upland plover showed them to great advantage.

The principal attraction seemed to fall to the bear, which, having been shipped by special request, by "Our Dear Teddy," was labeled, in honor of him who shot him, "Teddy's Latest."

There was a surging, admiring crowd filling the great "Garden" all the time and they packed around Conron Bros.' interesting and instructive exhibits like an army of tourists around a famous relic in an old country church. The show paid well and it should have done so as it was in every way worth the time and money spent to see it and to learn its instructive lessons.

The big poultry and game concern of Conron Bros. took twelve first prizes. When their exhibits were examined there was no surprise that blue ribbons fluttered from the cages of their birds in the following classes:

1. Special premium for largest display of drawn poultry.
2. Heaviest and best drawn turkey for 1900.
3. Heaviest and best dressed turkey of any age.
4. Heaviest and best dressed goose.
5. Heaviest and best dressed duck.
6. Two best dressed capons.
7. Four best dressed broilers.
8. Four heaviest and best dressed canvas back ducks.
9. Four heaviest dressed chickens.

And three other blue ribbons for best birds.

The daily stock sold by this enterprising firm is of the show variety. It is a sort of daily poultry exposition at which the birds are gathered from every part of this country, and some from outside of it.

## BENCHMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL BUTCHERS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Branch 1. Headquarters, West End Hall, 125 Amsterdam avenue, between 65th and 66th streets, New York.

Dear Sir: A branch of the above mentioned association will be organized at the west side headquarters, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1901.

Considering you a good representative man, we earnestly request you to become a member.

This association is not a union.

First object shall be to work in co-operation with boss-butchers and not against them.

Second object shall be to establish an employment bureau.

Third object shall be to establish a hospital fund for members.

Fourth and principal object, Sunday closing.

Good speakers will be present to give further details of the association.

Hoping to have the pleasure of enrolling you as a member, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

THE COMMITTEE.

If you wish to become a member please sign your name on blank.



## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Bohrer, Sig., 56 Sheriff; to H. Brand...	35
Berkowitz, J., 237 2d; to M. Enster...	100
Borchardt & Lewinsky, 2721 3d ave.; to A. Kaufmann	200
Gould, P., 52 Carmine; to E. McPhil- lips	80
Mauff, E. F., 1000 3d ave.; to B. Mauff	1,000
Somerfeld, B., 73 E. 106th; to J. Green	100
Somerfeld, B., 73 E. 106th; to J. Levy.	50

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Kiefer, C., 3051 Fulton; to A. Loge- mann	750
Leventhal, B., 91 Thatford ave.; to S. Malo	125
Maguire, J. J., 792 Classon ave.; to F. A. Alford	43
Morrison, D. A., 894 Myrtle; to H. E. Mooney	500
Schulz, M., 291 Ralph ave.; to Rosa Waechter	150

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

A. & R. Frisch, 212 E. 3d; to P. Mahl...	62
Governale, S., 20 Stanton; to A. Mag- gio	368
Krope & Lenz, 97th and Central Park W.; to W. Homan	1,412
Kather, Frank, 154 Stanton; to I. Gold- berg	1,360
Oliveri, Jos., 493 Pearl; to J. J. Turl- ton	55
Archambault, F. A., 112 W. 18th; to J. H. Muller	2,284
Abrahamson & Levenson, 793 3d ave.; to F. Gordon	750
Barfeld & Warshawsky, 25 Rivington; to A. Bernstein	235
Boehm, F., 40 E. 8th; to J. Marcowitz	200
Grote, H. G., 349 Hudson; to A. Grote	300
Glickman, Max, 305 Bowery; to D. M. Lentin	700
Korn, A., 34 W. 13th; to S. Fisher- man	50
Levenson & Weinstein, 2087 2d ave.; to B. Smusch	60
Mathias & Fisher, 809 9th ave.; to L. H. Haims	600
Mittleman, Fanny, 139 Division; to M. Levin	131
Pilbon, D., 613 2d ave.; to E. R. Bie- ler	19
Stark, Max, 1 1/2 2d ave.; to I. H. Rosen- feld	1,600
Topper, H., 502 6th ave.; to S. Levin	400
Warner & Lehmann, 2294 Broadway; to C. Lang	200

##### Bills of Sale.

Crooks, B., 126 1/2 Canal; to M. Bore- hardt	800
Merlene, C., 224 E. 59th; to J. Buz- zuffis	509
Schurr, M., 1340 Park ave.; to M. Dor- man	750

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Brunkhorst, J., 230 Troy ave.; to H. Brunning	900
Kihlholz, S. Jr., 226 Fulton; to Globe Security Co.	50

##### Bills of Sale.

Grether, E., 402 Johnson ave.; to J. Schwimer	350
Warshawer, Lena, 95 Cook; to B. Rusa- koff	200

\*\* "Bob" veal inspectors got seven butch-  
ers in Western New York. Six pleaded guilty  
and got light fines. Enck Walters rose in his  
might, "fit" the case, got two lawyers and got  
fined \$50 and \$100 costs. What the lawyers  
charged him was extra. Pretty high "bobs."

The following arrived too late for publica-  
tion last week:

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Feinberg & Kornblower, 170 Eldridge; to Cohen & Goldstein	\$250
Kottler, N., 111 Madison; to E. Dia- mond	120
Gela, G., 512 Cortlandt av.; to G. Ia- pozutto	60
Schwartz, Max., 185 Norfolk; to H. Brand	50
Tenenbaum, Jacob, to A. Emrochner	300
Weinstock, S., 332 Madison; to H. Brand	30
Zimmer, J. D., 56 Henry; to F. Koch	125

##### Bills of Sale.

Hoefling, W. C., 620 E. 138th; to J. H. Huesther	\$400
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#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Guttman, M., 109 Varet; to B. Gutt- man	\$100
Harris, H. E., 384 Marcy av.; to J. C. Arbogast	125
Roth, J. E., 795 Flatbush av.; to B. Mayer	500

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Fenn, Hy., 159 Alexander av.; to Scheele Bros.	\$500
Heise, John, 394-396 6th av.; to E. J. Sparenberg	2,000
Jasheim, H. M., 31 Bridge; to B. Picke	250
Jordan, Geo., 377 1st av.; to S. Hell- sham	700
Kuck, P., 333 E. 9th; to A. Hinnen- kamp	200
Luerssen, H., 991 Park av.; to G. W. Martin & Bro.	406
Raacke, Hy., 924 2d av.; to F. & J. Meyer	1,850
Rogers, J. (trust of), 63d and Broad- way; to J. M. Bell	7,831
Schuyler Hotel Co., 59-61 W. 45th; to I. A. Hopper	6,500
Archer, J. E., 106 W. 42d; to F. Cordts Fur Co.	584
Brasch, S., 51 Bowery; to R. Green	1,000
Crooks, B., 126 1/2 Canal; to B. Krooks	1,166
Donovan, D. J., 2120 7th av.; to D. Foley	2,000
Freund, A., 35 Walker; to B. Turkel	575
Goldman, M., 327 Hudson; to M. Talk	500
Gombossy, F., 486 6th av.; to L. H. Steinhart	250
Knobel, Chas., 221 Bowery; to H. An- derson	250
Schoellig, Ed., 216 Av. B; to J. Kettler	125
Schultz, Theo., 179 Greenwich; to H. Dinrebel	200

##### Bills of Sale.

Altshaler, S., 156 Orchard; to Cohen & Giaretzy	\$215
Crisculo, Chas., 252 W. 49th; to A. Hous	500
Greco, A., 178 Mulberry; to P. Lepere	1,500
Kerr, J., City Island; to J. Burke	1
Marcellin, S., 126-128 5th av.; to P. Worms	10,500
Meyer, Ed., 89 Morton; to A. Donald- son	250
Niesch, Ang., 219 Canal; to C. Koeh- ler	250
Purrman, Bruno, 2267 7th av.; to H. Luehrs	1,854
Timmons, H. J., 698 Tremont av.; to W. Schwanemann	743
Weir & Langstaff, 2690 8th av.; to M. A. Dool	550

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Cordes, A. & T. Droge, 79 Berry; to H. T. Schumacher	\$1,500
Lieb, T., 91 Osborn; to D. Rosenberg	125
Williams, R. H., 211 Fulton; to E. W. Williams	200

##### Bills of Sale.

Weinstein, S., 60 Moore; to J. Rachlin	\$100
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## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

### KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan., 29, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	34,870	78,146	12,005
Same week, 1900	32,577	60,662	14,732
Same week, 1899	32,030	73,684	16,507
Same week, 1898	34,512	90,037	17,171
Chicago	52,600	169,400	63,300
Omaha	12,000	48,100	13,900
St. Louis	11,700	41,000	3,300
St. Joseph	5,200	37,500	5,200

Total past week	116,400	374,100	98,000
Previous week	123,100	372,400	100,500
Same week, 1900	98,000	310,200	115,500

Kansas City Packers' slaughter:

Armour Pkg. Co.	5,066	26,202	2,904
Swift and Company	5,554	18,017	2,599
S. & S.	6,553	6,942	3,037
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,972	9,558	1,610
Omaha Packing Co.	764		
Fowler Son & Co.	85	14,981	86
Small butchers	174	249	956

Total past week	20,715	76,320	11,667
Previous week	16,479	80,069	8,708
Same week, 1900	17,331	58,923	11,504

**CATTLE.**—Last week, with the exception of Friday, was a good one for all well-finished beef steers. They met with ready sale, and there were quite a number of orders from Eastern cities. The highest price paid for the week, \$5.40. The poorer grades of steers for the early part of the week also commanded a premium over prices of the week before, but on Thursday the market grew dull and finally, on Friday, there was a lower valuation of from say 15c to 20c per 100 lbs., on the poorer grades and coarse heavy animals, anything in beef steers bringing \$5 and up may be called steady. For the entire week the worst part of the market falling on the steers of a valuation of from \$4.35 to \$4.75. Native cows and heifers were pretty steady at the early part of the week, but in sharp competition with some Western steers the market broke on all cows, with the exception of canners, say 25c per 100 lbs. after Thursday. Range cattle in fair supply and the best met with ready sale at pretty steady prices until Friday. The Quarantine Division, both steers and cows, with some slight fluctuations, sold for the entire week at very steady prices. The better class of stockers and feeders in good demand and held their own; the poorest grades, however, suffered, dropping off to at 20c lower valuation toward the close of the week. The canning cows and steers held their own, were wanted and closed very firm. Shipments of stockers and feeders for the week 424 cars, being the very same as for previous week; some 14,017 head in the past week, against 9,253 for same week one year ago. We shipped this week to New York 64 cars, Baltimore 16, Watertown 5 and Newark 1. Among the outside shippers: United Dressed Beef Co. purchased 548 head; Kraus, 903; Armour, 423; Omaha Packing Co., 144; and Swift, 134. "Blood" tells more ways than one, and told with a vengeance during past week at the sale of Hereford animals in this city, when a cow sold for \$3,700.

This week's receipts: Monday, 7,981; Tuesday, 9,229; Wednesday, 7,101. The decidedly lower prices in Chicago enabled the packers here to buy at even a lower valuation than previous week. The best grades of beef held their own, but on Tuesday a reaction set in so that prices on the best grade of animals were 10c lower. The poorer grades suffered a decline of 10@15c already this week in comparison with last week's prices. Cows and heifers are about steady and on a level with last week's prices. The effort on the part of the sellers to spring the market proved a failure.

Range cattle are in pretty fair supply; plain heavy cattle 10@15c lower. The quarantine arrivals so far this week fairly large and a good many fairly well-finished steers among them which sold at good prices. Some of the packers have dropped out of the market for canners, so that the prices are a little easier than for last week. Choice stockers and feeders are in no large supply, the better grades are steady with a little weakening tendency on the part of the poorer grades. Judging from the prices paid so far this week on all grades if the run was heavy it would look as if still lower prices would be the order of the day.

**HOGS.**—Monday of the past week decidedly the best market for the seller, as valuations stood higher that day than any of the following days for the week. Tuesday's, Wednesday's and Friday's prices were about on a dead level; Thursday and Saturday showed a higher valuation by 5c, and the market closed for the week, with heavy hogs ranging from \$5.20@5.30; mixed packing, \$5.17½@5.25; lights, \$5.07½@5.20; the top on Saturday, \$5.30, against \$5.37½ on Monday. The bulk Saturday, \$5.17½@5.27½, against \$5.25@5.35 for Monday. Outside shippers secured 724 head, being the first shipments that have been made out of this city for five weeks.

This week's receipts: Monday, 8,831; Tuesday, 12,672; Wednesday, 14,100. On Monday there were quite a number of Southern hogs offered—this, to be sure, had some effect on the general run of prices, but a load of very fancy hogs picked out from a large string brought \$5.40; otherwise heavies stood \$5.27½@5.35; mixed packing, \$5.22½@5.27½. Among the light hogs quite a number of Southern, so that prices varied from \$4.60@5.25. The top for the day on one load of fancy light \$5.40, with heavies \$5.22½@5.30. On Tuesday the shortage in all markets had a pretty good effect on the entire market, so that heavy hogs stood \$5.30@5.40; mixed packing, \$5.20@5.30; top for the day, \$5.40; with bulk, \$5.25@5.35. Wednesday showed very little fluctuations from that of Tuesday's prices. There was a good demand and the packers wanted hogs. The market is remarkably firm so far this week, supplies scarce, about 10c higher and held firm at that.

**SHEEP.**—Past week closed strong on good muttons. A steady, strong market every day, but after Monday last lambs showed a weakness of 10c, with some 20c on the poorer grades. The quality of lambs offering very irregular. The stocker and feeder market about as satisfactory as usual. This week's receipts: Monday, 4,299; Tuesday, 4,175; Wednesday, 2,100 head. Good muttons still strong. Market very active, with rapid selling. Lambs are still weak. Some topmy lambs brought good prices, but the bulk so far this week gave a lower valuation by 10@15c. Quite a number of Colorado lambs marketed, the best selling at \$5.25 per 100 lbs.; otherwise good Colorado's selling at \$5.15@5.10.

## SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 29, 1901.

While receipts of cattle last week displayed good gains over the previous week and for the corresponding week a year ago, packers were unable to secure all the offerings they wanted, which resulted in the general market closing steady to 15c higher, while other markets closed unevenly lower. The trade on cows and heifers was not very active during the week, although the market closed with values steady to 10c higher. Good fat bulls ruled active and firm, but rough heavy kind were somewhat lower. Veal calves ruled in active demand at firm figures; stockers and

feeders were in moderate supply with the demand from all sources very strong, and good clearances were made on each day. Desirable grades closed 10@15c higher, while common to medium kind showed no improvement. Arrivals in the quarantine division were light and were mostly steers, which sold from \$4.35@4.50, with a few loads around \$3.75, which sales are steady. Native steers are quoted from \$4@5.60; Westerns, \$3.50@5.25; Texans, \$3.50@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2@4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.25@4.40; veal calves, \$4.75@6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3@4.00.

Receipts of sheep last week showed very satisfactory gain over the previous week and over the corresponding week a year ago, yet killers were unable to secure enough offerings to fill their orders. Early in the week heavy lambs broke 10@20c and other grades 10@15c in sympathy with the sharp decline at Eastern markets. Yearlings sold well all week at firm prices, but on Wednesday wethers displayed some weakness, although values were not notably lower. The closing range of prices on ewes was quite strong; lambs are quoted from \$4.60@5.25; yearlings, \$4.25@4.50; wethers, \$3.90@4.25; ewes, \$3.35@3.75.

A very satisfactory gain in arrivals of hogs last week over the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago is noticed, but still packers want more offerings, which fact caused values to rule relatively higher than at competitive points. The general run of hogs were of medium weights and of generally good quality. Pigs ruled in very strong demand and not enough arrived to meet the wants of the buyers. The market to-day ruled steady to 2½c higher and the range of prices was from \$5.25@5.40, with the bulk selling at \$5.25@5.30.

## FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 18.)

Not only are fresh ordinary trade channels being opened up, but special outlets are being developed in connection with army requirements. The fact that frozen meat is supplied to soldiers of the British and American armies engaged in active service, ought to lead to an increased consumption of frozen beef and mutton by these armies in times of peace. In this connection it is interesting to quote from an article in the "Times" of Feb. 26, 1900, headed "Some things which have gone well" (in the South African War)—in the course of which the writer says: "As regards meat, the soldiers have been supplied as far as possible with frozen meat, of which enormous quantities now arrive weekly from Australia. The advantage of frozen meat over fresh meat for a camp is that the meat is actually better than that of driven cattle, that no butchers and attendants are required, and, most important of all, that by its use all the filth connected with the presence of large droves of cattle, and still more with the offal from slaughtered animals, is entirely avoided. What this means to the health of a large camp it is almost impossible to overestimate." Further experience cannot fail to convince army authorities of all nations that frozen beef and mutton are most suitable for the purposes of their numerous contracts.

### Few Damaged Shipments.

Very few damaged shipments came to hand during the past year; and, thanks largely to the extended use of thick canvas wrappers, the general appearance of all the beef on the market was much more satisfactory than used to be the case when thin wrappers only were employed.

It was anticipated a year ago that exports from New Zealand would be augmented very materially, but no one was prepared to see the increase of 99,826 quarters, or 115 per cent., which actually took place. This is the sixth year in succession in which a substantial increase has had to be recorded.

River Plate last year showed a very great expansion compared with the figures for 1899. The grade was nearly half way between New Zealand and Australian importations.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

### STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

#### Live Stock.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Jan. 24....	10,426	245	24,655	10,809
Friday, Jan. 25....	2,395	89	29,064	4,908
Saturday, Jan. 26....	290	4	14,153	725
Monday, Jan. 28....	21,117	149	24,780	20,997
Tuesday, Jan. 29....	5,236	768	15,986	20,064
Wednesday, Jan. 30	17,500	270	26,000	15,000

#### Shipments.

Thursday, Jan. 24....	4,136	21	2,695	1,585
Friday, Jan. 25....	2,690	117	4,331	1,322
Saturday, Jan. 26....	1,062	30	1,743	300
Monday, Jan. 28....	3,646	..	3,508	1,812
Tuesday, Jan. 29....	2,731	..	3,494	2,355
Wednesday, Jan. 30	4,000	20	3,000	2,000

### Range of Cattle Values.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.70	a	\$6.00
Good to choice heifers.....	5.10	a	5.65
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.50	a	5.05
Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	4.10	a	4.40
Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,150 lbs.....	3.30	a	4.00
Plain to good stockers.....	2.25	a	3.40
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.25	a	4.50
Best fat cows and choice heifers.....	3.45	a	4.30
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.00	a	3.30
Good canning and cutting cows.....	2.65	a	2.90
Common to fair canning cows.....	1.75	a	2.60
Good to fancy veal calves.....	5.25	a	6.00
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	2.75	a	4.90
Fat grass and fed Texas steers.....	3.70	a	4.50
Light Texas cows, bulls and grass steers.....	2.65	a	3.65
Western fed steers.....	4.15	a	5.50
Milkers and springers, per head.....	20.00	a	30.00

### Range of Hog Values.

Choice to fancy strong weight shipping.....	\$5.27½	a	\$5.35
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.00	a	5.22½
Selected butcher weights.....	5.27½	a	5.35
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.10	a	5.30
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.22½	a	5.27½
Common to fancy light mixed.....	4.95	a	5.30
Thin to choice 80 to 125-lb. pigs.....	4.50	a	5.10
Stags, skips and poor pigs.....	2.75	a	4.40

### Range of Sheep Values.

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$4.15	a	\$4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.40	a	4.10
Fed Western muttons.....	4.10	a	4.45
Plain to choice West. feeders.....	3.75	a	3.80
Plain stock and feeding ewes.....	2.90	a	3.40
Cull, bucks and poor stock.....	2.00	a	2.75
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.25	a	4.90
Fair to choice yearling feeders.....	3.80	a	4.15
Spring lambs, good to fair.....	3.75	a	5.10
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.15	a	5.35
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.....	3.75	a	4.75

### Packers' Purchases Last Week.

	HOGS.
Armour & Co.....	41,000
Anglo-American.....	23,800
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	9,900
Continental Packing Co.....	7,600
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	10,200
G. H. Hammond Co.....	6,000
Nelson Morris & Co.....	8,000
Swift and Company.....	32,300
Omaha Packing Co.....	23,000
City butchers.....	7,000
Total.....	168,800

### Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Last week eleven markets received 530,000 hogs against 550,000 the previous week, 448,000 a year ago and 546,000 two years ago. Thus far this year the eleven markets received 2,084,000, against 2,053,000 a year ago and 2,168,000 two years ago. Of the 530,000 at eleven markets this week Chicago received 170,400, and of the 2,084,000 for the year to date Chicago has 683,000 to her credit.

M. T. Zimmerman, formerly of the Mallory, Son & Zimmermann Company, has completed arrangements whereby he becomes head salesman for the Brown-St. John Company. He has charge of the cattle department. "Mit," as he is called, is one of the most popular salesmen in the yards, and is considered one of the best experts in the business.

The government inspection on lump-jaws and old cows has been more rigid recently.

Heavy-weight sheep and lambs are not in strong demand in American markets. Americans are not willing to pay a good price for



best muttons, and they will buy lean mutton in preference to the prime, luscious meat that can only be had from the animal that has been allowed to get really fat. Good ripe mutton or lamb, of course, means considerable waste.

The present average weight of hogs is the lightest since May, 1900. The quality of the hogs this week has improved, but there is a great scarcity of heavy hogs, and packers are not at all reassured as to the future supply of hogs.

The export demand for cattle last week was lighter than for some time, owing to the lack of boats for immediate sailing.

Hog prices a year ago were on the advance, and rose 90c from about this time to the middle of April.

Estimated receipts for week ending Feb. 2: 54,000 cattle, 180,000 hogs and 65,000 sheep.

Average weight of hogs last week 226 lbs.; previous week, 225 lbs.; year ago, 228 lbs., and two years ago, 231 lbs.

Top prices at Chicago a year ago this week were as follows: Native steers, \$6.30; straight Texas steers, \$5.20; hogs, \$5; lambs, \$7.20; yearling sheep, \$6, and straight sheep, \$5.40.

Jesse C. Adams, a cattle breeder of Moweaqua, Ill., purchased Carnation, a three-year-old Hereford cow, paying \$3,700, believed to be the highest figure ever paid for a single cow in this or any other country.

Carnation was owned by Clem Graves, proprietor of the "Dale" show herd of cattle at Bunker Hill, Ind. She is a famous beauty, and has attracted much attention. The bidding was very spirited, the price advancing by jumps of \$100. The cow was bred by the Shadeland Stock Company, of Lafayette, Ind., and is a perfect type of her strain.

The Spoor trophy was on exhibition at the office of President John A. Spoor, of the U. S. Y. & T. Co. It was the principal object of competition by students of the various agricultural colleges at the recent International Live Stock Exposition. The University of Illinois carried off the prize, and will hold it until next year, when another competition will take place. The trophy itself is a magnificent piece of workmanship in the shape of a bull. The figure is in bronze mounted on a pedestal of Italian marble. Louis Bonheur, of New York, brother of Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated French artist, who made a specialty of animal figures, designed it. The figure is of heroic size, and the trophy is a prize worth winning. After being photographed it will be sent to the victorious university.

Edward Brundige, an old-time stock yarder, died at his home, 484 East 45th street. The funeral took place Wednesday from the Third Presbyterian Church, and the remains were interred at Oakwoods. Mr. Brundige was 61 years old, and at the time of his death was an inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

General Manager W. E. Skinner, of the International Live Stock Exposition, returned Tuesday from Kansas City, where Monday he attended a meeting of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway Associations called to make arrangements for the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, next December. He will at once call another meeting to be held at Chicago next week for the purpose of completing arrangements.

Representatives of the associations named decided to offer between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in prizes. All of the principal breeders will exhibit at the exposition next fall. Mr. Skinner outlined to the meeting the plans of the association for housing the exhibit, stating that the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company would erect a new show amphitheater and additional barns.

In mercantile and commercial circles much is expected of the show of 1901. As the an-

nual convention of the National Live Stock Association will be held at the same time an enormous number of people will flock to the city from all over the country. Last year the exposition was a novelty and provoked some skepticism. Its remarkable success has aroused enthusiasm and curiosity all over the country, and this year's performance will eclipse that of last in every respect. The work is now well under way, and General Manager Skinner's force will soon be up to its ears in business.

### General Live Stock Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Company.)

**HOGS.**—The receipts of hogs this week have been lighter than the trade expected, but the packers have been able to control prices to such an extent that fluctuations have been small and average prices about the same as the close of last week. The market and other conditions surrounding the provision trade continues to make it possible for the packers at the Missouri River markets to pay right close to Chicago prices. This change in market conditions naturally causes the receipts in Chicago to be lighter than they otherwise would be, and we believe the trade will be benefited by watching all these conditions very closely. The export demand for hog products continues large, shipments largely exceeding those of the corresponding time last year. This, together with a large domestic demand, keeps the stock comparatively low, and as we do not look for as many hogs during the year as were marketed last year, we believe the outlook does not favor much decline in values. The general situation is favorable to the selling interest, but whenever shippers can pay 5c freely in all parts of the country we look for more liberal receipts. The quality of the offerings is fair for this season of the year, although the average weight in all markets is generally lighter than usual.

**CATTLE.**—In the cattle department liquidation seems to be the principal factor, and is apparent from nearly all sections of the country. Feeders have either allowed themselves to believe that the present price of feed is very high, or that it soon will be, and are sacrificing their cattle in accordance with those ideas. Owing to these conditions, the range in prices between the various grades of cattle is very wide, ranging from 50c to \$1 per hundred on cattle of the same weights, the price being determined by the quality and the finish of the cattle. We still believe that it will pay well to mature cattle of good quality even at the present price of feed, and also believe that good to choice cattle will sell comparatively high during a greater part of the spring and summer months.

**SHEEP.**—The supply of sheep in all of the markets will show a reasonable reduction for January compared with last year. The export demand is considerably larger than it has ever been at this season of the year, but the bad condition of the wool market, together with the fact that the supply seems to equal the demand, has caused a comparatively lower price on the stuff than the trade generally expected. The supplies of sheep and lambs on feed have been largely magnified, in our judgment, and although some sections show a larger amount than last year there are more sections which show large reductions, and in the aggregate we believe there are not as many sheep and lambs on feed as there was last year. We still have confidence in better prices later on, but no one can tell definitely about the future market for any commodity.

### New Stockyards.

The new stockyards at Valley Junction, Iowa, have been opened and business is started. The yards were formerly a baseball park.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From Joseph Lister.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; cod and flank fat, per lb.,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3$ c; kidney tallow, per lb.,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; mixed bones and tallow, per lb.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $1\frac{1}{4}$ c; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50c. Calf-skins—Although tanners' prices for salted skins are  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower, there has been no change in butchers' fresh city skins; prices remain as quoted here below: No. 1 calf,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 9c per lb.; No. 1 kip,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 7c per lb.; deacons, each 50c; glue stock skins,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

(Special to The National Provisioner, from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1901.

**TALLOW.**—The market for the past week has been very much at variance and seemingly particularly sensitive. Buyers have claimed purchases of prime packers as low as  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c; on the other hand, packers have claimed sales at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c loose. We know of sales made to-day at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c in packages. Edible,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c, according to quality. City renderers' sales at 5c. Prime country, 4c; No. 1 country,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASES** are in considerably better supply, while the demand has shown some falling off. A white more freely offered and nominally  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. Good B white can be bought at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fancy yellow in better supply at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. Good soap-making yellow nominally  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. House grease,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; brown,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; fancy bone grease,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c bid. Inferior stock can be bought as low as  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—This market has met with a new field of buyers the last week, the soap makers and candle makers having participated to a considerable extent, materially relieving the pressure of surplus supplies. Sales have ranged from  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, with the latter figure more nearly the present market. Tallow stearine,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6$ c. Yellow grease stearine sales at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c asked; white grease stearine offered at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

(Special to The National Provisioner, from W. L. Gregson & Co., Chicago.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1901.

The market for S. P. meats is very quiet this week, with no special changes in the spot quotations. The trade in futures is somewhat spasmodic. **Green Meats.**—Hams, 10@12 lbs. aver.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c; do., 14@16 and 18@20 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., skinned, 18@20 lbs. aver.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; picnics, 6@8 lbs. aver.,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., 8@10 lbs. aver.,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. No. 1 S. P. Hams, 10@12 lbs. aver.,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ c; do., 14@16 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c; do., 18@20 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. No. 2 S. P. Meats, 10@12 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c; do., 14@16 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c; do., 16@18 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. **Pork.**—Fat back, 50@60 lbs. aver.,  $\$13.50$ @ $13.75$ ; family back, 30@40 lbs. aver.,  $\$13.75$ ; do., 40@50 lbs. aver.,  $\$14$ ; do., 50@60 lbs. aver.,  $\$14.25$ . No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 lbs. aver.,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., 6@8 lbs. aver.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., 8@10 lbs. aver., 6c; do., 10@12 lbs. aver., 6c. No. 1 S. P. Skinned Hams, 18@20 lbs. aver., 9c; do., 22@24 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., 24@26 lbs. aver.,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. **Beef Products.**—Hams, sets,  $\$16.50$ @ $17$ ; extra mess beef,  $\$8.75$ @ $9$ ; plate beef,  $\$9$ @ $9.25$ ; extra do.,  $\$10$ @ $10.25$ .

Prices quoted on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher packed.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner, From L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.

The ammoniate market has made rapid advances and packers are not offering blood and tankage for spot or February delivery. All blood offered has been taken at top prices.

The advance is legitimate being caused by producers being oversold. The market during the week attained the highest range of the season, and, as we view it, is still favorable for higher prices February, March and April, there being no visible supply over existing contracts.

The following prices are for round lots f. o. b. Chicago in buyers bags or sellers returnable: Ground dried blood, 16@17 per cent., \$2.40; ground 10@15 per cent. tankage, \$2.25 @10; ground 9@20 tankage, \$2.20@10; hoof meal, \$2.20 (none offered); ground steamed bone, 3-4@50-60, \$13.00; unground, steamed bone, 3-4@50-60, \$12.50.

#### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Chicago packers quote:

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton	\$250.00
Horns, per ton, black	25.00
Horns, per ton, striped	28.00
Horns, per ton, white	40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. av., ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton	60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average	42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton	90.00

#### MARKET REVIEW.

While the provision market shows but little activity—there is an unquestionable firmness existing—an inclination to buy rather than sell is in evidence, though not so pronounced as to be termed a bullish sentiment. Conditions generally are favorable to a higher market. Cash demand is said to be fair. Shipments of meats and lard heavier than during same period a year ago. Receipts of hogs normal—quality good, average lighter.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Produce slow; prices steady. Wholesale grocery trade reported good without any specially noticeable feature, however. General merchandise improving considerably; the "travels" are sending in liberal orders.

#### COOPERAGE.

There is a fair demand for pork barrels at 77½@80c and a good demand for lard tierces around 92½@95c.

#### TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 29, 1901.

Our oil market so far this week seems easier and not so many buyers, though price for prime crude remains at last week's closing figures, say 23c for prompt or February, and 23½c for March, at which prices there were liberal purchases, and mills now easy and not disposed to force sales.

Meal and cake continues dull, with a limited number of buyers. Meal \$20.00 and cake \$20.25 f. o. b. Galveston.

Linters some better inquiry at 3c for mill run, but mills not free sellers, claiming this too low in proportion to price of cotton, and their value. Very little seed to market; \$13.00 paid for good seed.

Some of our mills are closing for the season, and a good majority will close in the next 30 and 60 days.

#### SECRETARY MARTIN ILL.

Secretary Martin, of The National Live Stock Association, is ill at the Hotel Knutsford, Salt Lake City, Utah, as the result of overwork. He needs a few weeks of absolute rest. President Springer strongly urged him to go to California for a couple of weeks' quietness. We hope that Mr. Martin, when able, will take this needed advice and the generous offer which goes with it. He is too valuable a man to imperil his life and services by doing more than what two men should ordinarily do. We also hope Secretary Martin will soon be restored to vigor and health. His patient and devoted wife remains at his side, and he is thus in good hands.

### Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan. ....	\$13.90	\$13.90	\$13.87½	\$13.87½
May ....	13.95	14.05	13.95	13.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan. ....	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
May ....	7.42½	7.47½	7.42½	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan. ....	6.92½	6.92½	6.90	6.92½
May ....	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan. ....	13.85	13.95	13.85	13.90
May ....	14.02½	14.15	14.02½	14.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan. ....	7.37½	7.42½	7.37½	7.42½
May ....	7.47½	7.52½	7.47½	7.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan. ....	6.92½	6.92½	6.90	6.95
May ....	7.07½	7.12½	7.05	7.07½

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan. ....	13.97½	14.00	13.90	13.90
May ....	14.15	14.22½	14.10	14.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan. ....	7.55	7.55	7.52½	7.42½
May ....	7.55	7.55	7.52½	7.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan. ....	7.00	7.00	6.97½	6.97½
May ....	7.12½	7.15	7.07½	7.10

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan. ....	14.07½	14.07½	13.90	13.82½
May ....	14.07½	14.07½	13.90	14.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan. ....	7.47½	7.47½	7.42½	7.37½
May ....	7.47½	7.47½	7.42½	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan. ....	6.97½	6.97½	6.92½	6.92½
May ....	7.05	7.07½	6.97½	7.02½

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan. ....	13.90	13.90	13.70	13.72
May ....	13.95	13.95	13.90	13.92-95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan. ....	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
May ....	7.42	7.42	7.40-42	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan. ....	6.87	6.87	6.85	6.87
May ....	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Provisions were quiet but firm in sympathy with a strong hog market. May pork opened a shade higher at \$13.95 and sold to \$14.07½; May lard, 2½c up, at \$7.45; selling to \$7.50; and May ribs 2½c improved, at \$7.00.

#### COLORADO'S GOOD WEATHER.

This has been one of the best winters for cattle that was ever known. There has not been more than an inch and a half of snow in the greater part of the West where the cattle are. The weather has been mild, and the result is that cattle are in just about as good a condition now as they were in the fall. As is the custom on most of the ranges now, the thinnest and weakest of the cattle and the calves are not made to depend entirely for sustenance on grass in the winter. They are taken into the yard and fed hay and corn. The number of cattle which have needed this sort of care is much smaller than usual.

The result of these good conditions will be an increase in the quantity of cattle sold from the range, but it is believed that prices will continue to be as high as at present, because the export trade is growing and times in our own country are so good that more meat is being consumed. Another effect of the fine winter will be that stock and commission firms will go up because commission firms will have fewer losses than usual.

#### Buying Cottonseed.

R. A. Wallace is in Rusk County, Texas, buying cottonseed for the storm sufferers. The purchase is made with money sent by Governor Sayers.

### CHICAGO MARKETS

#### CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.95
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	8.95
14 lb., ½ doz. to case	18.50

#### BEST TABLE SOUPS.

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.75
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.00
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.70
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.25
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75

#### EXTRACT OF BEEF.

##### Solid.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half dozen in box	11.00
16 oz. jars, half dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

##### Fluid.

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20	4.30
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.	90	1.00

#### BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef	\$10.00
Plate beef	9.50
Extra mess beef	9.50
Prime mess beef	10.00
Beef hams	18.00

#### DRIED BEEF, PACKED.

Ham sets	11½
Insoles	13½
Outsoles	10½
Knuckles	14
Reg. clogs	10

#### SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams	12-14 av. 10%
Skinned hams	15-18 av. 10%
Shoulders	6-8 av. 7½
Picnics	6-8 av. 7½
Breakfast bacon	a 7%

#### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts	4½ a 6½
Hocks	2½ a 4
Dry salt spare ribs	2½ a 4
Pork tenderloins	7½ a 15
Pork loins	7½ a 8
Spare ribs	5½ a 6
Trimnings	5½ a 6
Boston butts	6 a 6½
Cheek meat	6 a 6½
Leaf lard	6 a 6½
Skinned shoulders	a 6½

#### BUTTERINE.

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Daisy	10½
Special	12
Clover	12½
Extra	13
Fancy creamery	14
Extra fancy creamery	15
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½c per lb. additional.	

#### CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4¼ a 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10½ a 11½
Borax	7¼ a 7½
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	3½ a 4
White clarified	4¼ a 4½
Plantation granulated	4¼ a 5
Salt—	
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.37
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	6.00
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton	5.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.	1.45

#### SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugar syrup	16@20
Corn syrup	14@19
Black syrup	14@
N. O. molasses	19@40

#### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks	28 a 28½
P. S. Y. in barrels	31½ a 32
Butter oil in barrels	34 a 35
Crude in tanks	a



# THE MARKETS

## LIVE CATTLE

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 28.

	B'ves.	Cows.	C'iva.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,254	1	840	22,708	9,414
Sixtieth St.....	4,226	149	2,409	23,023	15,806
Fortieth St.....	2,953	41	1,224	8,215	3,215
W. Sh. R. R.....	2,083	41	1,224	8,215	3,215
Lehigh Valley.....	80	...	641	...	...
Weehawken.....	80	...	641	...	...
Scatterling.....	...	...	68	45	...
Totals.....	12,596	191	3,317	47,701	28,438
Totals last wk.....	12,920	185	3,408	47,906	28,397

### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JAN. 28.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgic.....	2,000	...	...
Nelson Morris, Ss. Majestic.....	2,000	...	...
Nelson Morris, Ss. Caledonian.....	177	...	...
Nelson Morris, Ss. Iberian.....	206	...	...
Nelson Morris, Ss. Campanian.....	1,900	...	...
Armour & Co., Ss. Georgic.....	2,000	...	...
Swift & Co., Ss. Caledonian.....	210	...	...
Swift & Co., Ss. Manitou.....	913	...	...
Swift & Co., Ss. Iberian.....	172	...	...
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgic.....	425	1,850	...
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Manitou.....	180	...	...
Schwarzchild & St. z., Ss. Georgic.....	425	...	...
Schwarzchild & St. z., Ss. Manitou.....	185	2,100	...
W. W. Brauer & Co., Ss. Caledonian.....	200	...	...
W. W. Brauer & Co., Ss. Iberian.....	200	...	...
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Toronto.....	200	...	...
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Caledonian.....	1,984	...	...
Brown, Snell & Co., Ss. Marango.....	80	...	...
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad.....	37	25	...
Total exports.....	2,456	1,884	15,307
Total exports last week.....	2,187	1,627	17,519
Boston exports this week.....	1,939	1,165	10,760
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,407	1,840	...
Philadelphia exports this wk.....	500	...	1,000
Portland exports this week.....	907	464	...
N'port News exports this wk.....	337	...	...
To London.....	1,985	1,804	3,613
To Liverpool.....	4,549	3,524	24,063
To Glasgow.....	715	...	...
To Hull.....	200	...	...
To Newcastle.....	80	...	...
To Bermuda and W. Indies.....	37	25	...
Totals to all ports.....	7,596	5,853	27,076
Totals to all ports last week.....	6,289	5,347	35,081

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@5.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.70@5.20
Common to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.65
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.10@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.45@5.90

## NEW YORK CITY.

### LIVE CALVES.

The market has ruled quiet, and is without change, except buttermilks and grassers, which have advanced in price. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	a 9
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Live veal calves, common.....	7 1/2 a 8
Buttermilk.....	4 a 4 1/2
Grassers.....	4 a 4 1/2

### LIVE HOGS.

With light receipts and the market about the same prices are higher. We quote:	
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$5.60 a \$5.65
Hogs, medium.....	5.80 a 5.90
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.90 a 6.25
Pigs.....	4.00 a 5.00
Roughs.....	4.00 a 5.00

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Quotations have not changed during the week, and the market still maintains a poor demand. The weather being favorable there is a probability of better business. We quote:

Choice lambs.....	6.00 a 6.25
Lambs, best.....	a 5.90
Common to medium.....	a 5.75
Live sheep, prime.....	4.25 a 5.00
Live sheep, common to medium.....	3.50 a 4.00
Bucks.....	a 3.00

### LIVE POULTRY.

Business was generally on the basis of 9 1/2 c for fowls and 7 1/2 c for chickens, though a few fancy Ohio and Indiana chickens commanded more. Turkeys in light supply and steady. Ducks and geese firm, and pigeons steady. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.....	a 9 1/2
Chickens, per lb.....	a 7

Roosters, old, per lb.....	a 5 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	a 8
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	90 a 85
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, pair.....	50 a 65
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.25 a 1.50
Geese, Southwestern, per pair.....	1.00 a 1.25
Pigeons, per pair.....	25 a 30

### DRESSED BEEF.

The market remains steady without change. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Good to choice hangers.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair hangers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 a 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 1/2 a 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 a 5 1/2

### DRESSED CALVES.

Country dressed calves in light supply and with a light trade the market ruled quiet. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	a 13
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	a 11 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10 1/2 a 11
Calves, dressed, medium.....	8 1/2 a 10
Calves, dressed, small, per lb.....	6 a 8
Calves, dressed, buttermilks, per lb.....	6 a 8

### DRESSED HOGS.

Trade has been slow, and there was also a poor demand. Quotations about the same. We quote:

Pigs.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	6 1/2 a 7
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market continues to be depressed, notwithstanding the favorable weather, and prices of lambs remain unchanged. Sheep lower. "Spring" lambs easy and without material change in price. We quote:

Lambs, prime.....	9 a 9 1/2
Lambs, fair to medium.....	a 9
Lambs, spring, per head.....	4.00 a 10.00
Prime sheep.....	a 7 1/2
Medium.....	a 7
Buck sheep.....	a 6

### DRESSED POULTRY.

The market continues quiet and unsatisfactory. There was a small call for small young hen turkeys, but otherwise turkeys were slow, with supplies fairly large. Fowls plenty and dull; occasional small lots of fancy have reached 10 1/2 c, but it was extreme. Capons plenty and very dull. Fancy ducks and geese scarce and firm. Choice large squabs firm. Receipts last six days, 13,860 pkgs.; previous six days, 14,409 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., mixed, fancy, scalded.....	10 a 10 1/2
Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Turkeys, other West., hens, fancy.....	a 10 1/2
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, fry.....	9 a 10
Turkeys, other West., young toms, fancy.....	8 a 9
Turkeys, old toms.....	a 8
Turkeys, poor to fair.....	6 a 7 1/2
Broilers, winter, under 2 lbs. to pair.....	a 30
Broilers, Phila., 2 1/2 @ 3 lbs. pair, per lb.....	a 25
Roasting chickens, Phila., selected, large.....	15 a 16
Roasting chickens, Phila., med. grades.....	11 a 13
Roasting chickens, Penn., large, lb.....	11 a 12
Roasting chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	9 a 10
Roasting chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy.....	10 1/2 a 11
Roasting, other West., dry-picked, prime.....	a 10
Roasting, other West., scid., prime.....	10 a 10 1/2
Chickens, other West., fair to good.....	8 a 9
Chickens and fowls, Western, mixed, fancy.....	a 10
Chickens and fowls, Western, mixed, fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
Fowls, Ohio & Mich., fancy, scalded.....	9 1/2 a 10
Fowls, other West., dry-pick., prime.....	a 9 1/2
Fowls, other West., scalded, prime.....	a 9 1/2
Fowls, Western, fair to good.....	8 a 9
Old roosters, per lb.....	a 6 1/2
Capons, w'n, mixed weights.....	11 a 12
Capons, w'n, large.....	12 1/2 a 13
Capons, w'n, small and slips.....	12 1/2 a 13
Ducks, Ohio & Mich., fancy.....	12 1/2 a 13
Ducks, other Western, prime.....	12 a 12 1/2
Ducks, fair to good.....	8 a 11
Geese, Western, prime.....	8 a 9

## PROVISIONS.

Business has improved somewhat during the week at last week's prices. Pork loins remain without change. We quote:

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10 a 11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	10 a 11
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10 1/2 a 11
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/2 a 8
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 a 12 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 1/2 a 12
Dried beef sets.....	12 a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 a 17
Smoked shoulders.....	8 a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	10 a 10 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9 a 10
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	7 a 8 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 a 10 1/2

## FISH.

Stock was scarce, owing to the colder weather, and with a good demand higher prices have prevailed. Some varieties of fish are out of the market, and Eastern fish scarce. We quote:

Cod, heads off, State.....	9 a 10
Cod, heads on, market.....	5 a 6
Halibut, white.....	5 a 6
Halibut, grey.....	14 a 15
Frozen bluefish, large.....	a 8
Bluefish, small, frozen.....	a 9
Small green bluefish.....	12 1/2 a 16
Eels, skinned.....	8 a 12 1/2
Eels, skin on.....	4 a 6
Salmon, steel head, Western, green.....	14 a 18
Lobsters, large.....	14 a 16
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large.....	18 a 22
Weakfish, frozen.....	5 a 6
Sea trout.....	10 a 12 1/2
Sea bass, Southern.....	10 a 12 1/2
Haddock.....	8 a 8
Southern kingfish.....	10 a 12
Scallop, medium.....	75 a 1.00
Scallop, large, dry.....	1.25 a 1.75
Smelts, frozen.....	5 a 7
Sheepshead.....	5 a 7
Shad, N. C. bucks.....	a 50
Shad roes, each.....	1.25 a 1.50
Shad, Florida bucks.....	40 a 50
Shad, Florida, roes, each.....	1.00 a 1.16
Herring, Newfoundland.....	3 1/2 a 4

## GAME.

Snipe and plover still scarce, and wild ducks selling slowly. Cotton-tail rabbits in light supply and firm. We quote:

English snipe and Golden plover, per doz.....	2.25@2.50
Grass plover, per doz.....	1.50@2.00
Small snipe, per doz.....	40
Ducks, Canvas, 6 lbs. aver. to pair.....	2.50@3.00
Ducks, Canvas, light weights, per pair.....	1.00@2.00
Ducks, Red-head, 5 lbs. aver. to pair.....	1.00@2.00
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Wild ducks, Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	40@50
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing.....	25@30
Rabbits, prime, large, undrawn, per pair.....	20@25
Rabbits, drawn and poor.....	15@18
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	30@40

## BUTTER.

Exporters have been taking further lots of low-grade butter, chiefly factory. Cable advances were cautionary but there has been a great deal of relief afforded by the large shipments the past month. Extra fresh creamery has met the demand, but the accumulations of other qualities have been added to and a weaker feeling prevailed. June creamery dull. State dairy, fresh tubs, have had some call, but summer and fall made goods neglected. Fresh factory firm. Receipts last six days, 33,796 pkgs.; previous six days, 34,047 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.....	a 22
Creamery, firsts.....	20 a 21 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	18 a 19 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	16 a 17
Creamery, June extras.....	19 1/2 a 20
Creamery, held, firsts.....	18 a 19
Creamery, held, thirds to seconds.....	15 a 17
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, finest.....	a 20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts.....	18 a 19
State dairy, tubs, full made, finest.....	17 a 18
State dairy, tubs, full made, seconds.....	15 a 16
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	13 a 14
State dairy, firkins, summer made.....	14 a 17
Western imitation creamery, finest.....	17 a 17 1/2
West. imitation cream., low grades.....	13 1/2 a 15
Western factory, fresh, fancy.....	a 14
West. factory, fresh, good to choice.....	13 a 13 1/2
West. factory or dairy, low grades.....	11 a 12 1/2
West. factory, June make, finest.....	13 a 13 1/2
West. factory, held, com. to prime.....	11 a 12 1/2
Rolls, fresh, choice.....	a 14
Rolls, fresh, common to prime.....	11 a 12 1/2
Packing stock.....	11 a 12 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy.....	17 a 18
Renovated butter.....	12 a 13

## CHEESE.

There is but little change in the market, the home trade demand was very satisfactory with dealers not hesitating to take on large quantities of stock. Fine light skims scarce and firm, but average part skims dull and weak. Receipts last six days, 13,502 boxes; previous six days, 16,850 boxes. We quote:

State, f. c., small, full made, fancy.....	a 12
State, f. c., small, choice.....	11 1/2 a 11
State, f. c., small, good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
State, f. c., small, inferior.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, f. c., large, full made, fancy.....	11 1/2 a 11 1/2
State, f. c., large, late made, best.....	10 1/2 a 11
State, f. c., large, late made, best.....	11 a 11
State, f. c., large, good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, f. c., large, inferior.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	7 1/2 a 8
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/2 a 8
State, part skims, prime.....	6 a 6 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5 a 5 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3 a 4
Full skims.....	1 1/2 a 2

## EGGS.

The market in general was fair throughout the week, with plenty of out of town orders. Some fine Kentucky goods commanded 20% c, but average best southern have sold mainly at 20c, with some less desirable goods a little lower. Refrigerator eggs firm and with a fair call. Receipts last six days, 42,159 cases; previous six days, 33,550 cases. We quote:

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., fancy, per doz.....	21 a 21 1/2
State and Penn., average prime.....	20 a 20 1/2
Western, fresh gathered, firsts.....	19 1/2 a 19 1/2
Western, regular pack, fair to good.....	18 1/2 a 19
Western, closely graded, fancy.....	19 a 21
West., regular packings, prime.....	20 a 20 1/2
West., reg. pack., com. to fancy.....	19 1/2 a 20
Kentucky, closely graded, fancy.....	20 a 20 1/2
Ky. and Tenn., average prime lots.....	20 a 20
Other Southern, prime.....	19 a 20
Southern, fresh gath., fair to good.....	19 a 19 1/2
Western, fresh gath., firsts.....	17 1/2 a 18
Refrigerator, early pack., good to choice.....	17 1/2 a 18 1/2
Refrigerator, common to fair.....	16 1/2 a 20

## QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz.....	30 a 20 1/2
Western, fresh gathered, firsts.....	21 a 21
Southern, best regular packings.....	20 1/2 a 20 1/2

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic Soda, 1.90 to 2c for 60%.
70% Caustic Soda, 2 to 2.10c for 60%.
60% Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.
99% Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per lb.
80% Pure Alkali, 90c to \$1.00 for 45%.
45% Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/4c per lb.
45% Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.
Borax, 8c per lb.
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c per lb.
Palm Oil, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c per lb.
Green Olive Oil, 63 to 65c per gallon.
Yellow Olive Oil, 65 to 70c per gallon.
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c per lb.
Cochin Coconut Oil, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c per lb.
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 5 1/2 to 6c per lb.
Cottonseed Oil, 30 to 32c per gallon.
Rosin: M, \$2.50; N, \$2.70; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.25 per 280 lbs.

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue.....	55 to 65c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40 to 50c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	35c. to \$1.00 a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15 to 25c. a pair
Calves' livers.....	35 to 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10 to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	30 to 35c. a piece
Oxtails.....	8 to 10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15 to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 to 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20 to 25c. a lb.
Lamb's fries.....	8 to 10c. a pair

## BONES, HOOPS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Tail bones, av. 30-35 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 a \$2.00

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12.....	each 1.25
No. 1 calfskins, 13-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. 12
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 3 grassers.....	per lb. 13

No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. 10
No. 1 heavy kips, 12 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.50
Ticky kips, 12 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 12 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded kips.....	piece .75
Branded skins.....	piece .50

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per doz.....	a \$3.00
X sheep, per doz.....	a 5.00
X sheep, per doz.....	a 4.00
Blind Ribby, sheep.....	\$3.50 a 3.75
Blind Ribby, sheep.....	2.75 a 3.00
XX lambs, per doz.....	a 4.50
X lambs, per doz.....	a 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per doz.....	a 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per doz.....	a 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	a .75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 bund.....	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.....	45
Sheep, imp., per bundle narrow.....	34
Hog, American, tea, per lb.....	38
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt.....	40
Hog, Amer., 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, Amer., bags, per lb., free of salt.....	38
Beef guta, round, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	10
Beef guta, round, per set, f.o.b. Chic.....	9
Beef guta, round, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	2 a 3
Beef guta, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.....	11
Beef guta, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.....	10 1/2
Beef guta, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef guta, mid., per set, f.o.b. Chic.....	48
Beef guta, mid., per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	50
Beef guta, mid., per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5 1/2 a 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 a 4 1/2
Russian rings.....	12 a 20

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19 1/2	20
Pepper, red, Penang.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	14
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	10	14
Mace.....	42	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3.62 1/2 a 3.70
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered.....	4 1/2 a 5

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1 mounding.....	16
1 1/2.....	14 1/2
1 1/4.....	14
1 1/2.....	13
1 1/4.....	12
1 1/2.....	11
1 1/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
2.....	8

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo business in Rotterdam for some weeks past was practically dead, stocks accumulating and no buyers to be found. Business has now been resumed at from 43 to 40 for choice oil, the highest price paid for the United brand. The stocks are still considerable, and a further concession in price will probably be required to move them, for oleo at this time of the year has no keeping quality and will have to be worked up to prevent further deterioration.

The neutral lard business is unchanged from what it has been all this month, practically no business doing, and there will be none until lard is lower, for which it is safe to look in the next sixty days.

The finest grades of butter oil continue scarce, and will probably not be made during the balance of the season, on account of the poor quality of the seed of this year's crop.

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

With prices about the same, and a fair call, stocks still rule moderate. We quote:

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00 a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.00 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.85 a 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.00 a 13.50

Dried blood, New York, 12-13	227 1/2 a 2.35
per cent. ammonia.....	
Dried blood, West., high grade,	2.45 a 2.50
fine ground.....	
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	21.30 a 23.00
Chicago.....	
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	15.00 a 16.50
Chicago.....	
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.	14.50 a 15.00
Chicago.....	
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	13.50 a 14.00
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Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New	7.00 a 7.50
York.....	
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.	2.30 a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for	
shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.77 1/2 a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100	
lbs., spot.....	2.77 1/2 a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia bone, per	
100 lbs.....	2.75 a 2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock,	
ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b.,	
Charleston.....	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock,	
undried, f. o. b., Ashley River,	
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The same, dried.....	4.25 a 4.50

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ture shipment.....	1.83 a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-	
store.....	1.88 a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49	
per cent. less than 2 1/2 per	
cent. chlorine), to arrive, per	
lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06 a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (ba-	
sis 50 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2 a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 30 per cent. per	
unit, S. P.....	30 a 40

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Export.....	—
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Prime city.....	7 1/4 a 7 1/2
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Prime oleo stearine.....	7 a 7 1/2

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per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
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Oil cake.....	9/	10/	17
Bacon.....	12/6	20/	24
Lard, tierces.....	12/6	20/	24
Bees.....	20/	30/	2 M.
Hatter.....	25/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	10/	20/	24
Leaf, per tierce.....	2/6	4/	24
Leaf, per bbl.....	1/0	3/	24

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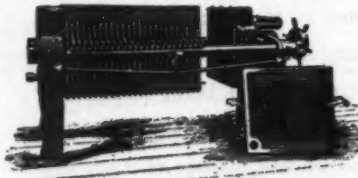
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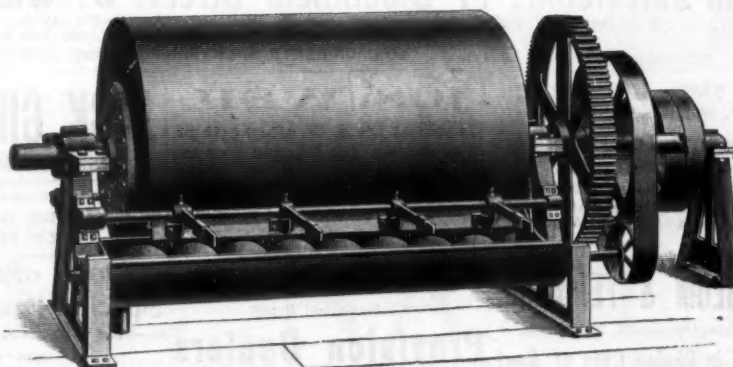
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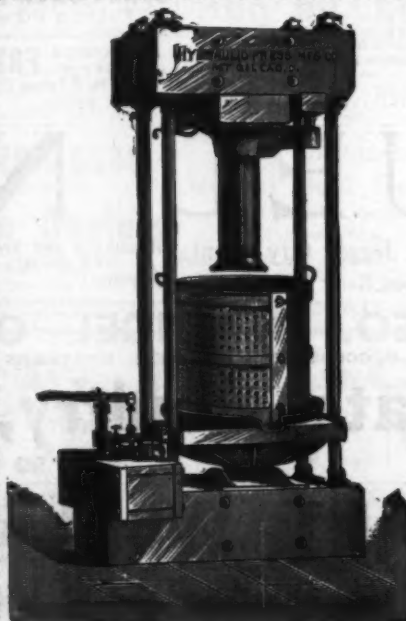
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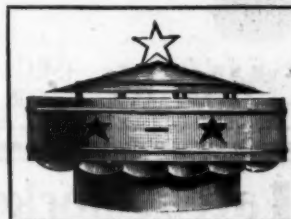
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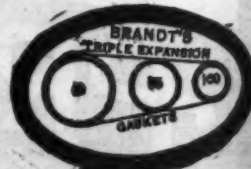
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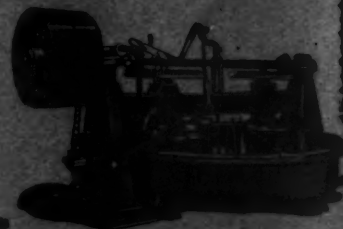
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